20 Oct 1844

THE

PRINCIPLES OF

BOOK-KEEPING;

EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

AND

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

BY W. SCOTT BURN.

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TORONTO:

H. & W. ROWSELL.

1844.

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four, by WILLIAM SCOTT BURN, in the office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

F. G. Taylor.
November 27th 1856.
IV. Form.
U. C. College
Toronto.

TO

F. W. BARRON, ESQ.

PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

THIS LITTLE WORK

IS,

BY HIS KIND PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

In this elementary course of Book-keeping, my sole object has been to instruct the Student in the combined principle of Debtor and Creditor, and in the classification and arrangement of accounts, by which it is brought to its final result in the Profit and Loss sheet. For this reason only, have I introduced the monthly abstract from the Cash Book, and adopted the peculiar mode in which several entries are made in that book.

When the operations which are here evolved are well understood, any form of book-keeping can easily be comprehended; but, should the present work be found useful, I shall hereafter publish other sets, adapted to more extended business, and simplified for actual practice, as much as necessary distinctness will allow.

In balancing the accounts in the Ledger, I have made use of the novel word "difference", with a view to shew more clearly the needlessness of a balance account.

THE

PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,

EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT
OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The first thing to be learned by the Student is a clear and thorough knowledge of the principle of DEBTOR and CREDITOR. The whole science of Book-keeping is nothing more than an adaptation of this principle; and the keeping of a set of Books than a practical working out of its effects, till you obtain a final result.

If you buy Goods of another, and do not pay for them at the moment, you are indebted to him for the cost or value of these Goods; or, in other words, you are *Debtor* to him: and, on the other hand, if you sell Goods to another, without receiving payment, that other is due or indebted to you for the cost or value; or, in other words, you are *Creditor* to him—you are creditor to him, because you have a credit or right to demand payment from him.

In Book-keeping, the set of Books represents the person whose property they are, and the details of whose business they contain. When, as a Student, you write out a set of Books, you must, that you may understand what you are about, suppose that the set of books which you are

writing contains the details of your own business. You must look upon every transaction which you there record as if it were made by yourself; and then you will easily see how the principle of debtor and creditor applies to what you are doing.

The Books, then, representing yourself, every person who is due money to you, or, in other words, who is debtor to you, is debtor to the Books; and, reversing, every person to whom you are due money, or who is your creditor, is creditor by the Books. All Book-keeping is founded upon this; and Book-keeping by Single Entry is nothing more than the simple application of this rule. You merely write a man debtor for what he buys, and let it so remain till he discharges the debt, when you write him creditor for what he pays.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, you are still more distinctly represented by the Books. In every transaction you are represented both as *Debtor* and *Creditor*, and this is the reason why it is called "by double entry." If a man buys goods of you, he is your debtor for the value of them, and you are also his creditor for the same amount, because you have credit upon him for it. Both of them are clearly shewn by one and the same entry in the Journal. Yet, to accomplish this, your name is still never mentioned; but the goods in which you deal are made to represent you.

For example, if you suppose that you are carrying on but one branch of business, which I shall imagine to be the selling by wholesale or retail of Groceries or Dry Goods, you state your debts and credits in all such dealings under the general and fictitious head of Goods. Under this arbitrary name you yourself are represented. Thus, if you purchase a quantity of goods to the value of

£1,000, from John Jones or any one else, you are of course the debtor for the value; but you do not write that *you* are indebted to John Jones for the amount, you write—

Goods	*Dr. to*	*John Jones,*
For Goods ℔ Invoice	£1,000	0 0

In this entry the words "Goods, Dr." represent your indebtedness under the arbitrary designation of Goods, and at the same time the words "to John Jones," express that he is your creditor for the same amount that Goods (meaning yourself) is debtor. How this Double Entry is managed in the different Books, you will afterwards see; but you will here at once observe that, as "Goods" is debtor for £1,000 and John Jones is creditor for the same amount, and as all other transactions are entered in the same manner, the amount of the debts and credits in your Books must exactly correspond, and that, if they do not, there must be an error or a complication of errors somewhere. If the difference be but one penny, it does not follow that there is but one error of a penny, for that penny may be a balance upon various errors involving large sums.

By adding up your amounts of debtors and creditors, you can thus discover at any time whether your Books are correct; and this is one great advantage of Book-keeping by double entry. But it affords you further advantages. You perhaps carry on various branches of trade, and you wish to know what you gain or lose by each branch; or, you are anxious to learn in detail the various charges which must be paid out of your profits. All this is managed in keeping books by

double entry, by a multiplication of accounts under arbitrary denominations. And this leads me to an

EXPLANATION OF THE ACCOUNTS.

The classification of accounts in Book-keeping has been much subdivided by most writers on the science; but it appears to me that they naturally arrange themselves under only two heads, viz., GENERAL and PERSONAL.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

General Accounts are those which, under arbitrary names, represent yourself in the various modes in which you are interested. For an elementary course, such as this is, and indeed for most practical purposes, the number of general accounts may be reduced to nine, viz.—CASH, STOCK, GOODS, BILLS RECEIVABLE, BILLS PAYABLE, INTEREST, TRADE CHARGES, PERSONAL OR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES, and PROFIT AND LOSS.

I. CASH.—This account notes accurately in its progress all the sums of money which you either receive or pay away. For all sums received Cash is said to be debtor, because Cash means yourself, and you are debtor for all monies which you receive; and for all sums which are paid away it is creditor, because you have a credit for it with the person to whom it is paid. Or, to place it in a more familiar view, suppose that, instead of Cash, the account is headed CASH BOX. If you receive a sum of money, and it is placed in that box, then the Cash Box is debtor for it, and the reverse.

II. STOCK.—This account shews the amount of your capital, and its fluctuations from the gain or loss in your business. The amount of your capital

must be at the credit of Stock, because Stock, under an arbitrary name, represents yourself. For, suppose that at the commencement of your business you were worth £500, and that you placed this sum in the Cash Box of your office; then, that Cash Box would be debtor to Stock (that is, to you) for that sum; and in consequence you would write Cash Dr. to Stock. Again, suppose that this £500 was placed in the Bank of Upper Canada instead of being in your Cash Box, then the Bank being your debtor for that sum, you would write Bank of Upper Canada Dr. to Stock. The entries which shew the fluctuations of your Stock will be explained under Profit and Loss.

III. Goods.—The nature of this account has been somewhat explained already. "Goods" is debtor to the persons from whom you purchase, because you are indebted to them; and creditor by those which you sell, because the persons to whom you sell are indebted to you. Goods is also, and for the same reason, debtor for all charges for freight and forwarding charges on what you purchase.

IV. Bills Receivable.—As the Goods account represents yourself as a dealer in goods, so this account represents you as a receiver of a certain description of money securities for which you expect to get payment. If you receive from John Jones a promissory note or an acceptance for £100, you are *Debtor* to him for it, no matter whether it be handed to you in payment of what he owes you, or solely for your accommodation; and therefore you write Bills Receivable (that is yourself) Dr. to John Jones for the amount. If you keep this note or acceptance until it is due and receive payment of it, or if you

discount it at the Bank and receive the money, then it is evident that your Cash Box is debtor to you, or, in other words, to this account for the sum, and therefore you write Cash Dr. to Bills Receivable. In case of the Bill being discounted, as the money paid for discount is in fact Interest, you suppose that this account has paid to Cash the whole sum, and then credit Cash for the discount as directed under the head "Interest."

V. BILLS PAYABLE.—It is evident that this account must be precisely of the same nature as the last, but with the obligation reversed. The one account represents you as being bound to receive money, and the other as being bound to pay it. If you give John Jones your note binding yourself to pay him £100, he is indebted to you for that note, and therefore you write John Jones Dr. to Bills Payable. When the note becomes due, if you take money from your Cash Box to pay it, then you are indebted to your Cash Box for the amount and therefore you write Bills Payable Dr. to Cash.

VI. INTEREST.—This account represents you as having to receive or to pay Interest upon money. If your capital be large and you can pay for the goods which you purchase before they are due, then you receive interest for the time for which you have paid in advance. If, on the contrary you cannot pay till after they are due, then you have to pay interest. If you buy £100 worth of goods from John Jones at 4 months' credit and pay him in 3 months, then is he debtor to you for 1 month's interest upon £100, which is 10*s*., and therefore you write John Jones Dr. to Interest. If on the contrary you cannot pay him

till 5 months, then you are indebted to him for 10*s.* and you must write Interest Dr. to John Jones. Discount upon a Bill Receivable is also Interest, and being paid in Cash must be Interest Dr. to Cash.

VII. Trade Charges or Charges on Trade.—This account represents you as being in debt for, or as paying certain charges which attach to the whole of your business in the mass, and not to any particular branch of it. For example, you hire a store and must pay the rent of it; or, you have two clerks and must pay their salaries; or, you require to purchase from the Bookseller a quantity of Books and Stationery for your office; the expense of all these is incurred for the due and proper conducting of the whole of your business, and is therefore a Trade Charge, or charge on your general trade. If you take money from your Cash Box to pay these, then the Cash Box is your creditor for the amount, and therefore you write Trade Charges (meaning, as in all other cases, yourself) Dr. to Cash.

VIII. Personal or Household Expenses.—This account is intended to shew what you spend yearly for house-keeping, clothes or other expenses not connected with your business. As happens in the case of Trade Charges, you must take money from the Cash Box to pay them, and therefore you write Household (or Personal) Expenses Dr. to Cash.

IX. Profit and Loss.—This account represents you as either making a Profit or suffering a Loss. As a matter of course the Loss forms the debtor side of this account, and the Profit the creditor; for if you are suffering Loss, the Loss

must be taken from your Stock or Capital, which is diminished by the Loss, and therefore you (or Profit and Loss) is debtor for the sum taken; or, if you are gaining a profit, this same Stock (or Capital) is debtor to you for the additional sum which you thus add or pay to it.

II. PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

As general accounts represent yourself, so personal accounts represent the individual persons who deal with you in their relations to you as debtors or creditors. As before said, if any one purchase goods from you he is debtor to you for the amount, and if you buy from him without paying, he is your creditor. You will, therefore, see at once that you must have in your Ledger as many personal accounts as there are individuals who deal with you either as buyers or sellers.

I now proceed to shew you what Books you require to write up in this elementary course of Book-keeping by Double Entry, and to explain their nature and uses.

That you may see this more clearly, you will require to look carefully over the following blank forms.

FORMS

IN WHICH THE BOOKS ARE TO BE KEPT.

Dr. CASH

1844								
June	1	To John Jones, Recd. from him				1000	0	0
	„	„ James Johnson, do. from him				300	0	0

DAY BOOK.

Toronto *June 1st* 1844

√								
	June 2							

CASH *Cr.*

1844 June	1	By W. Elliott.....paid him		50	0	0
		„ George Bell.....paid him		100	0	0

JOURNAL.

Toronto *June 1st* 1844

June 2

LEDGER.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

When received	No.	Whose Note, or by Whom Drawn.	To Whom.	On Whose Account.

BILLS PAYABLE.

When Entered	No.	Whose Draft Or Note.	To Whom Payable.	On Whose Account.

LEDGER.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	How disposed of.

BILLS PAYABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	When and to whom paid.

The Books to be used are of two kinds:

I. Those which are in constant and daily use, viz., the *Cash Book*, the *Day Book*, the *Journal* and the *Ledger*. The two first contain a simple Diary of your transactions; the Journal contains the same Diary, systematically arranged; and the Ledger separates the classification which you have already made in the Journal into its component parts, and arranges each part under its proper account; so that in the Ledger you can see at a glance what are your gains or your losses; who among your customers are your debtors, and for what sums; and what is the amount that you are indebted to each of your creditors.

2. Those books which are not in such daily use, and of which three are sufficient for this elementary course, viz., the *Bill Book*, the *Invoice Book* and the *Petty Cash Book*. They do not contain the Diary of your business, but only matters illustrative of it. They are therefore called Subsidiary Books, from being dependent upon, or assistant to the Diary Books. In actual business a *Letter Book*, or book containing copies of all the letters which you write, must always be added.

I. THE CASH BOOK.

This Book contains a daily record of every sum of money which you either receive or pay away. It is ruled with a red ink head line, double money columns, and a marginal column for the date. As usual in all Book-keeping, the left-hand page is the Debtor side, and the right-hand page is the Creditor side. It is ruled and marked as on page 9.

As Cash represents yourself, and as you are debtor to one person or another for every sum of

money which you receive, you place all such sums on the left-hand page; and as, on the contrary, you are creditor (that is, Cash is creditor) for every sum which you pay away, you place all such on the right-hand page. But as Cash is already written on the top of each page, you do not require to repeat this explanation in every entry. Thus, while in the above form it is supposed that you have received from John Jones £1,000, and from James Johnston £300, you require to write nothing but *To John Jones* and *To James Johnston;* because, as *Dr. Cash* is written on the top of the page, this means that Cash (being yourself) is debtor to John Jones, and so on. Again: as it is supposed that you have paid William Elliot £50 and George Bell £100, you write nothing on the right-hand page but *By William Elliot* and *By George Bell;* for as *Cash Cr.* is written upon the top of it, this means that Cash is creditor by the payments made to those parties; that is, that you are their creditor for the money.

Once a week, or once a month, or at some other certain interval, both sides of the Cash Book should be summed up, and the balance ascertained by subtracting the amount of the credit page from that of the debit. The difference between the two sides should correspond exactly with the value of the cash which you have on hand, because the precise difference between the money which you receive and that which you pay away is thus shewn. Should the apparent difference be less than the sum which you have on hand, you must have omitted to enter some payment which you have received; should it be more, you have omitted to enter some payment which you have made.

II. THE DAY BOOK.

The Day Book is a daily record or diary of every transaction which you make, save only the receiving and paying of cash. If you purchase goods from any one, that purchase must be recorded there upon the very day that you receive the Invoice. If you sell goods to any one, that sale must be written there at the very time and under the date when it was completed. If you accept a Bill of Exchange drawn upon you, or give a Promissory Note to any one, whether he be a creditor or not, you must make immediate record of it in your Day Book.

The sales which you make to your customers must be entered in your Day Book with the greatest minuteness; in fact, every such entry must be the complete original of that copied Bill of Parcels which you send to the purchaser with his goods. This is necessary, that, in case the Bill of Parcels delivered be accidentally lost, another may be supplied; or that, in case of dispute, you may be able to substantiate every item. Of the goods which you purchase you must make an equally minute record in some one of your books; and many persons keep this minute record in their Day Book, making there a copy of the whole Invoice (or Bill of Parcels received) the same as in sales. It is, however, more convenient to have this detail in the Invoice Book; because, when you are bargaining to effect any considerable sale, you may require to consult more Invoices than one, and in your Invoice Book you have them all successively, whereas in your Day Book they would be detached according to dates, and mixed

up with other matter, which, when the Day Book is thrown open for examination, it might be unfair to your customers and inconvenient to yourself that any third party should have an opportunity of seeing.

In the Day Book, therefore, you have merely to write, if you purchase from Thomas Atkinson—

Thomas Atkinson,
For amount of Goods purchased from him, ℘ Invoice Book—Invoice No. 1 (or as it may be).....£1,000 0 0

Of Bills Receivable and Bills Payable you have also the full detail in your Bill Book; and therefore you have merely to record the transaction in your Day Book, giving a short description of the Note or Acceptance, with its amount, and for what, or for whose account it was received or given.

In practice, the Dr. and Cr. is always marked in the Day Book, as if above you should say:

Thomas Atkinson, Cr.

and this is done to facilitate the Journal entries. But I omit this here, leaving you to consider well and add it yourself as you write, that the exercise may be more complete.

The Day Book has no separate sides for Dr. and Cr., because it is not intended to enunciate the principle of double entry. It is ruled as on page 10, with the place of residence and date written at the top of each page, the successive dates being continued down the centre of the page.

When any entry is transferred from the Day Book to the Journal, you make a mark as √ in the mar-

gin of your Day Book, to prevent accidental repetition and consequent error.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal is ruled exactly in the same manner as the Day Book, except that instead of a single red line on the margin, there is one column of two lines in which you will mark opposite to every entry the number of the folio in the Ledger in which it is posted.

As its designation implies, the Journal contains, like the Day Book, a daily record of all your transactions, and in most cases includes even your Cash receipts and payments. But it is a record of a different and of a higher kind.

The Day Book merely contains detailed memoranda of every thing which you do, written down as each transaction occurs, without any other arrangement than that of time; what was done earliest in the morning being entered first, and what was done later being entered afterwards in succession. Thus every thing is mixed in the Day Book. Let us suppose that you sell goods during the day to four persons, receive Invoices for goods purchased from two persons; receive Promissory notes from three, and grant notes to two. All these transactions are put down in your Day Book just as they take place, following each other in irregular succession, and therefore mixed up one with another. In transferring these entries into your Journal, you will arrange them under their proper heads. As you have sold goods during the day to four persons you will arrange the names of those persons with the amount of goods sold to them in regular succession, not allowing the intrusion of

any other matter; and you will do the same with the goods which you have bought, the Promissory Notes which you have received and those which you have granted. In doing this you will, however, make use of only one line in your Journal for every entry in your Day Book, no matter how long that entry may be. The Journal is in fact a classified abstract of the Day Book, and in most cases, of the Cash Book also. It is an abstract, that the entries may be more conveniently transferred to the Ledger; and it is classified, that the Ledger may be posted with less labour, and, as that Book is divided into compartments and therefore full of blank spaces, that the results of your business may be presented within a moderate compass, and the size of it prevented from becoming inconveniently large.

But that you may more clearly understand the nature of the Journal and of the entries which you will require to make in it, you must consider it as something more than a mere classified abstract of your Day Book. In the Journal you will first apply to your entries the principles of debtor and creditor, and at the same time combine these with the principle of double entry. The greatest care must therefore be taken in the preparation and arrangement of this book, for if you make an error either in the amount of sale or purchase; or in the amount of a Promissory Note received or granted; or in the position of any of these as debtor or creditor: or as pertaining to any of the general accounts which represent yourself either as a dealer in goods bought or sold, or in Bills received or in Bills to be paid, the error creeps into your Ledger, and the whole of that concluding book is falsified.

That I may more clearly explain to you the nature of Journal Entries, let us take for granted that the four sales supposed to be made in the day previously mentioned, were made to George Dodds, C. March, B. Palmer and Thomas Ward. If you arrange all these sales in succession, and intend to apply to them the plain principles of debtor and creditor, and nothing more, you will write thus in your Journal:

Sundries	*Dr.*		
(That is, sundry persons)			
George Dodds...for Goods ℔ Day Book	£62	4	7
C. March .....for do. ℔ do.	21	3	9
B. Palmer.....for do. ℔ do.	36	15	0
Thos. Ward.....for do. ℔ do.	45	11	10
			£165 15 2

and so on in other cases. This entry is, however, still imperfect, because though it states that these parties are debtors, it does not announce to whom they are debtors. It does not enunciate either the principle or the practice of Book-keeping by Double Entry, the former of which requires that both the debtor and the creditor should be declared in the same entry, and the latter that this should be done in one line.

That you may complete this entry, you will remember that those persons are purchasers of goods from you, and that they are therefore debtors to you for goods, or, in other words, Drs. to you as represented by the account "Goods." You will therefore write in your Journal—

Sundries *Dr. to*	*Goods.*		
George Dodds...℔.....Day Book...	£62	4	7
C. March.....℔..... ditto ...	21	3	9
B. Palmer.....℔..... ditto ...	36	15	0
Thos. Ward.....℔..... ditto ...	45	11	10
			£165 15 2

In this entry these sundry persons are each said to be debtors for the sum written opposite to their respective names, and "Goods" is said to be creditor to those sundry persons collectively, for the aggregate amount of their debits.

Let us follow this out through the other transactions of the day above mentioned.

You have bought goods from two persons; say from B. Thorne and F. Smith. As your indebtedness for these goods is represented by the general account "Goods," you will therefore write thus:

Goods	*Dr. to*		*Sundries.*		
B. Thorne.....℔.....	Day Book...	£420	3	8	
F. Smith .....℔.....	ditto	342	9	8	
					£762 13 4

the previous operation being, as a matter of course, reversed.

Again, you have received Promissory Notes from three persons for goods sold that day, and as your indebtedness for notes or bills received is represented by the general account "Bills Receivable," you will write thus:

Bills Receivable	*Dr. to*		*Sundries.*		
G. Dods, for note...℔...	Day Book...	£62	4	7	
B. Palmer „ ...℔...	ditto ...	36	15	0	
Thos. Ward „ ...℔...	ditto ...	30	0	0	
					£128 19 7

Further, you have upon that day granted Promissory Notes to two persons, and, as the debt to you for notes or bills granted is represented by the general account "Bills Payable," you will write:

Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Bills Payable.*			
B. Thorne, for my note ℔	Day Book...	£420	3	8	
F. Smith „ ℔	ditto ...	342	9	8	
					£762 13 4

and so on, applying the same principle, but with the necessary variation in terms, through the whole variety of your transactions.

In all the above examples you will clearly see, that the debtors and creditors are uniformly of equal amount, or in other words that they balance each other. Thus, in the example, Sundries Dr. to Goods, four persons have purchased from you; their debts are for various sums, and amount in all to £165. 15*s*. 2*d*. Each individual is indebted to you, as represented by "Goods," for the sum placed opposite to his name, and "Goods" through you is creditor by them for the aggregate total of their purchases. It is plain that the debtor and creditor is here as equally balanced as if a separate entry had been made for each purchase, and, in consequence, every sum been entered separately to the credit of Goods; because, if the total be procured by an accurate summation, that sum must be equal to all the parts taken together. The object of this classification is, in the first place, to save labour in posting to the Goods account in your Ledger; and secondly to prevent that account from becoming inconveniently long. Only one entry is required to record in the "Goods" account the four sales which you have this day made, whereas four entries would have been necessary if these sales had not been thus classified in your Journal. In all cases you must, however, take great care that these classifications are correctly summed up, for if in any of them you err, even by one penny, then is the balance of your debtors and creditors destroyed, your Ledger is wrong, and it may afterwards cost you a great deal of trouble to discover where the error is.

Having described to you how the principle of

debtor and creditor is applied in Journal entries, and how that principle is adapted in practice, I now proceed to explain to you the various forms which these entries necessarily assume. First, then, entries in the Journal are either Direct Entries or Cross Entries.

1st. A Direct Entry:

A Direct Entry represents you as dealing singly and directly either with a buyer or a seller. If, as supposed above, you buy £1,000 worth of goods from John Jones, and write in consequence—

Goods		*Dr. to*	*John Jones.*
For goods ... ℔ ...	Invoice.....	£1,000	0 0

this will be a direct entry, because it represents you as a purchaser of goods directly from John Jones, or, if John Jones buy £100 worth of goods from you, and you write—

John Jones		*Dr. to*	*Goods.*
For goods ... ℔ ...	Waste Book...	£100	0 0

this also will be a direct entry, for it represents John Jones as a purchaser of goods directly from you.

You will observe, that both of these entries have one common feature, viz.—the combination of a general account (Goods) with a personal account. The same combination must exist in every direct entry which you can possibly make, because every direct entry must have direct reference to you, and because you must, under the arbitrary denomination of some general account or other, represent yourself in every shape and interest which your business can possibly assume. If you are due one month's interest on £100 to John Jones, you write Interest Dr. to John Jones for

10*s.*, thus combining the general account Interest with the personal account J. Jones. If you purchase stationery for your office to the amount of £20, you likewise write Trade Charges Dr. to H. & W. Rowsell, because Trade Charges mean yourself, and you are indebted to H. & W. Rowsell, and so on through every variety of transactions which you can possibly make.

2nd. Cross Entries:

A Cross Entry is not intended as a record of any direct transaction which you have made, but is resorted to either for the correction of error, or for the transference of an amount from one general account to another. It is called a cross entry, because the effect of it is to change an amount from one account in your Ledger to another; or, figuratively speaking, to carry it across that book.

A cross entry is exceedingly useful, nay indeed it is absolutely necessary for the correction of error, for in no case whatever can any alteration, farther than the mere erasure of a wrong figure and the substitution of another, and this only to remedy an evident blunder in copying from one of the three books to another, be permitted in your books. Should a wrong entry be made, it cannot be expunged, because this would vitiate the authority of your books. Your books are intended not only as a means of information to yourself, but also as an authoritative record by which you can prove in any court of law what debts are justly due to you; or by which, if made the subject of prosecution for an unjust demand, you may be able successfully to resist the claim. Expunging of entries would render your books useless for evidence, and you cannot too carefully bear in mind that you must never resort to it;

your recourse in such cases being a cross entry, which will at once explain the error and apply the correction to it.

To explain how this is done, let us suppose that you have two customers of the name of Thorner; John Thorner and James Thorner. Suppose that the first of these, John Thorner, buys from you goods to the amount of £12, but that by mistake you enter these in your Journal to the debit of James Thorner, and that this wrong entry is, in the natural course of your business, transferred to your Ledger. In due time the mistake is discovered; but you must on no account expunge the error, you must correct it, thus. It is evident, that by charging James Thorner with £12 for goods which he never either bought or received, you have made him your debtor for £12 more than he ought to be; while by omitting to charge John Thorner with that sum, you seem to be his creditor by so much less than he is due. You therefore write—

John Thorner *Dr. to* *James Thorner.*
For goods purchased by John Thorner in June, 1844, and charged in error to account of James Thorner £12 0 0

In this way the indebtedness is taken away from James Thorner, who ought not to be subject to it, and is placed to John Thorner, who really owes the money. Their accounts are now corrected, and the cause of error is explained. And so on, in every other supposeable case.

Again, when you require to transfer any sum from one general account to another, this is called a Cross Entry, because it indicates no direct operation by which a new credit is gained or a new debit incurred on your part. Cross Entries of this kind are necessary that you may ascertain the

net amount of your Gain or your Loss. Suppose, for example, that you find your gain upon the goods which you have sold, that is, upon your Goods account, to be £750, and that you have spent, as shewn by the respective accounts, £34 10s. 6d. for Trade Charges, £25 7s. for Interest upon money, £232 4*s.* 9*d.* for Household or Personal Expenses, and that B. Palmer has become unable to pay for the goods which you sold him to the value of £36.15*s.*, which sum has in consequence become a bad debt. It is quite evident then, that though you have made a Profit of £750 upon the goods which you have sold, you have by no means increased your Capital to that extent; for you have spent money and you have lost it, and the increase of your capital can merely be the difference between what you have spent and lost, and the profit which you have made. You can ascertain this at once by adding together what you have spent and lost, and subtracting the total of this addition from the £750 which you have gained. The balance will be the exact amount by which your capital is increased, or, in other words, your net profit.

The result of this operation may be a sufficient satisfaction to your own mind for the moment, but that this satisfaction may be permanent, you must record it in your Books. This you must do by Cross Entries, which are thus explained.

Your profit of £750 upon your Goods account arises from your having sold your goods for £750 more than you paid for them. This is shewn by the sum of the credit side of your Goods account amounting to £750 more than that of the debit side. But, as you are represented by the "Goods Account" merely as a dealer in goods, while by the Profit and Loss Account

you are represented as gaining a profit or suffering a loss, you must carry this £750 to the Profit and Loss Account, that it may appear in its proper light and in its proper place. This you do by the Cross Entry—

Goods *Dr. to* *Profit and Loss,*
For gain on that account £750 0 0

The two sides of your Goods account will now cancel each other by producing an equal sum, leaving you to begin afresh in the ensuing year, while the Profit and Loss Account shews the gain which you have made. Again, you are indebted for what you have spent and for what you have lost, and therefore you write—

Profit and Loss	*Dr. to*	*Sundries,*			
Trade Charges.....	℔	Amount of that Account	£84	10	6
Interest.....	℔	do. ..... do.....	25	7	0
Household Expenses	℔	do. ..... do.....	232	4	9
B. Palmer	℔	his debt, bad	36	15	0
			£378	17	3

When you have made this entry in your Profit and Loss Account, your net Profit will be shewn in that account by the difference between £750, and £378 17 3, which is £371 2 9. This last sum is, however, something more than merely net gain. It is a permanent addition to your capital or Stock in Trade, and must therefore be carried to the Stock Account, which represents you as the owner of this capital. You will therefore write, as your capital is creditor by the addition which you have made to it—

Profit and Loss *Dr to* *Stock,*
For balance of that account, being net gain £371 2 9

and thus will your whole business for the year be wound up.

Journal Entries are further subdivided into Simple, Compound and Complex; the nature and difference between which may be explained in a very few words.

A Simple Entry is when the accounts connected by it are one on each side, one debtor and one creditor, as in the examples above named.

John Jones Dr. to Goods
or Goods Dr. to Profit and Loss.

A Compound Entry is when several debtors are connected with one creditor, or one debtor with several creditors, as in the above examples—

Sundries Dr. to Goods
or Profit and Loss Dr. to Sundries.

A complex entry is when several debtors are connected in one and the same entry with several creditors, and can only be expressed by one formula, viz., Sundries Dr. to Sundries.

This is a form of entry which it is quite unnecessary for me to explain to you, because it cannot by any possibility be required in an elementary course of Book-keeping. Indeed, it is a form of entry which can never be absolutely necessary under any supposeable combination of accounts. Its only advantage is that it saves writing, but this advantage is gained at a considerable sacrifice of distinctness, and by increased liability to error. It saves writing by including in one entry what would otherwise require two or three entries; and the combination displays dexterity, on which account it seems to be liked by some writers. But it is much less clear than the more simple forms, and it requires a very practised Book-keeper to transfer it to the Ledger without great mistakes.

THE LEDGER.

The Ledger is ruled on each page with a marginal column for the date, single money columns, and a column immediately prefixed to the money columns wherein to insert the folio in which the debit or credit corresponding to that which you are now writing is posted in your Ledger. Thus, if you are posting the entry John Jones Dr. to Goods into John Jones's account, you insert in this column the folio in your Ledger in which the Goods account is placed; and on the other hand, if you are posting that entry into the Goods account, you insert in the same column the folio in which John Jones's account is placed. Each corresponding debit or credit, whether indicated in your Journal Entries, or exhibited in your Ledger by opposite position on the debit and credit pages, is called the *per contra* of your Books; for, as every debit must have a credit against or counter to it, this credit is counter or per contra to that debit, and the reverse.

As you have already applied in your Journal the principles of Debtor and Creditor to all your transactions, and have also there classified these transactions under their proper heads, you now proceed to arrange them in your Ledger, each in a separate place under its proper account. In your Journal you have already given a concentrated view of your transactions, day by day, and you now proceed to separate these and place them singly each under its proper account, so that in your Ledger you can see at a glance what has been doing under each account for the whole year. Thus if John Jones has bought goods ten times from you in the course of the year, and paid you money or notes six times, you see this in your

Journal day by day; but in your Ledger you have them all placed one after another, and without the intervention of other matter, under John Jones's account; his purchases are on the left hand page, and the payments made by him on the right hand page, so that in your Ledger you can see what John Jones has been doing with you for a whole year, just as easily as in your Journal you can see what he has been doing for any one day.

That you may be able to effect this arrangement, your first object must be to appropriate suitable pages or parts of pages for every one of your General Accounts, and for every Personal Account which you require to open. In practice it is most convenient to arrange the General Accounts near each other towards the end of your Ledger, allowing one or more folios to each according to the number of entries which are likely to be made in each account. Your Goods Account will occupy the greatest space, your Bills Receivable perhaps the next greatest, and so on. Your Banker's Account you will place next, as requiring also a large space. You will then proceed to appropriate such spaces as may be required for every Personal Account, allowing more or less room for each customer, according to the number of transactions which he is likely to have with you. To some you will allow one third, to others a half, and to some the whole of a folio, always preferring to allot too much rather than too little room, that you may avoid the trouble of transferring the accounts to other spaces.

When you have done this, you will mark in the Index to your Ledger, and in alphabetical order, the designation of every account which you have thus opened, with the number of the folio in which it is contained. You will then, with this

Index in your hand, mark in the marginal column of your Journal, opposite to every name, the folio in the Ledger in which the account under that name is to be found, and you will do this carefully, that you may be able to turn at once to the proper folio without having to seek for it. Where there is a debtor and creditor on the same line of your Journal, you will mark the folios of each one above the other, and as you write each sum into your Ledger, you will mark it off by putting √ before the number of the folio.

When you write up these entries into your Ledger, or, technically speaking, post them from your Journal, you turn successively to every folio as it is marked in the marginal column, and there write on the left hand page what is said to be debtor, and on the right hand page what is said to be creditor; as, for example, if you find in your Journal, under the date of 1st June, 1844,

√	1	*John Jones Dr. to Goods,*				
√	20	for Goods ℘ Day Book	100	0	0	

you turn to folio No. 1 of your Ledger, in which is placed the account of John Jones, and on the left-hand page you write—

1844 June	1	To Goods.....℘..... Journal	20	100	0	0

and then turning to folio 20, in which is placed the Goods account, you write on the right hand page—

1844 June	1	By John Jones...℘... Journal	1	100	0	0

and so on with every other entry, the operation being of the most simple nature possible. The marking, first of 20, and then of 1, in the folio column in your Ledger is, as you will easily see, to denote the position of the opposite account, and

when you have finished, the mark √ which you put opposite to the 1 and 20 in your Journal, will shew that you are done with these entries.

As you post up the Personal Accounts in your Ledger, you should pay great attention to see whether any of your customers has settled up his account to any particular date; which you will discover by observing whether any entry on the right hand page is exactly of the same amount as one or more entries on the left hand page, and wherever this occurs you will carefully draw a black line under each of those sums to shew that the account is here settled, and that in after transactions you need not add up beyond this black line to find what is the indebtedness of this individual. Do the same with the accounts of those persons from whom you purchase, only commencing your examination with the amounts on the left hand page, instead of the right, and by continuing to do so with care, you will save yourself a vast deal of trouble.

When you have posted all the entries into your Ledger, your next business will be to examine whether all this be done correctly. This examination you will make, first, by comparing your books, and then, by balancing your Ledger.

To compare your books, you require an assistant, who will read from one book while you watch carefully whether the dates, names, and sums which he announces be correctly transferred. If he read from the Journal while you hold the Ledger, he will first mention to you the numbers of the folios in the Ledger as they are successively marked there, that you may turn up each particular folio as it is wanted. When you have done this, he will call to you the name of the account, the date, and the sum. Should any error be

found, it must be corrected on the instant. While you are going through this examination it would be prudent to check the summations in your Journal, that any accidental mistake may now be rectified.

Having done this, you will balance your Ledger. Balances are of two kinds, viz.—trial balances and final balances. A trial balance is one which is made without having previously taken an inventory of your stock, and closed your general accounts by transferring the balances upon them, first to Profit and Loss, and finally to Stock; which is technically called closing your books. The object of both kinds of balancing is one and the same, viz.—to ascertain whether your books be correct. Trial balances are made at intervals, varying according to the extent of the business which is carried on. In banking houses they are made at least once a month, in large mercantile houses once in three months, and in others only twice a year. The object of these frequent balancings is to confine the range within which an error may occur, so that it can be more easily detected.

A trial balance is made by adding up each side of every account in your Ledger; placing the results of every summation under each other, the debits in one column and the credits in another; then adding up each column, when, if the totals of both agree, your books are correct. To make this plain, take the following imaginary examples of accounts which may occur in your Ledger:

Folio.		Debtor.			Creditor.		
1	John Jones.....	624	10	7	437	14	9
1	James Allan.....	325	0	0	528	10	6
2	Samuel Willliams.....	219	5	3	150	2	10
3	James Johnson.....	92	4	8	144	12	5
		1261	0	6	1261	0	6

In making a final balance, your first step is precisely of the same nature; only as it customary at the annual winding up one's affairs to render their accounts to all one's customers, which accounts shew the net sums or differences which they owe to you, or you owe to them; so, previous to making this final balance, you shut all the personal accounts in your Ledger, by drawing a black ink line under the amounts on each side, and by placing the difference or balance on its proper page as debtor or creditor. These differences you now take in your final balance, as—

Folio.		Debtor.			Creditor.		
1	John Jones.....	186	15	10			
1	James Allan.....				203	10	6
2	Samuel Williams.....	69	2	5			
3	James Johnson.....				52	7	9
		255	18	3	255	18	3

and so through the whole Ledger; but when you come to ascertain the balance upon your General Accounts, you do not at present shut these in the same way as you do the Personal Accounts, but merely carry the balances in pencil into your balance sheet; the object of the final balance being at this stage exactly the same as that of the trial balance.

Having ascertained the accuracy of your books, you now prepare your Profit and Loss Sheet, which is a separate balancing of all your General Accounts, and carrying the final difference to Stock. The supposed materials for this sheet have been already detailed in pages 27 and 28 of the Journal Entries; but you will here arrange them as is done in practice.

PROFIT AND LOSS SHEET.

Folio.		Drs.			Crs.		
65	Trade Charges	84	10	6			
66	Interest	25	7	0			
68	Household Expenses...	232	4	9			
20	B. Palmer, bad debt ...	36	15	0			
75	Goods				750	0	0
64	Stock per net gain.....	371	2	9			
		£750	0	0	£750	0	0

When the entries mentioned in the pages above alluded to are posted in your Ledger, it is evident that the four first accounts, Trade Charges, Interest, Household Expenses and B. Palmer, will be totally extinguished; that nothing will remain at your Goods Account but the amount of your goods on hand on the debit side; and that the sum at the credit of Stock will be increased by the addition of your net gain. You will therefore alter your balance sheet accordingly, filling in the sums this time with ink; and finding the totals to correspond as before, your work is finished. You will then copy your Profit and Loss Sheet and Balance Sheet into some blank pages in your Waste Book or Journal which you have left for that purpose, there to remain as a record of the accuracy of your books.

Many authors recommend the opening of a Balance Account in the Ledger, to be formed by carrying the debit and credit balances to the account of Stock, leaving the difference as shewn in the Profit and Loss Sheet. It is evident, however, that this is a most useless waste of labour, for the result which would be arrived at by this long process is more easily attained, and with as much certainty, by the Profit and Loss sheet of only six lines. Such an account is also liable to another objection, viz.—that it is making an ac-

count out of deductions, not of transactions; that these deductions are already shewn with sufficient clearness and authority in their original places; and that it involves double entries for the self same sums, which, like all other unnecessary multiplicities in Book-keeping, is a very likely source for error.

SUBSIDIARY BOOKS.

The management of the Subsidiary Books may be described in very few words. In the Bill Book you enter your Bills Receivable and Bills Payable exactly as you receive or grant them, putting under each part of your heading that part of your description which corresponds to it. Your Invoice Book you will rule prescisely as may be required for inserting an exact copy of the Invoices which you receive, marking at the top of each the date on which it is entered in your Day Book. Your Petty Cash Book will contain an account of those trifling payments for postages and other incidental expenses which it would be waste of labour to enter seriatim in your Ledger. It should be ruled with a column for the date, and double money columns, in one of which you will enter the small sums, as £2 or £5, which you from time to time set apart for this use, and in the other you will mark how these are expended. Once a week, or at other certain times, you will add up all these petty payments and enter the sum in your Cash Book. The balance of your Cash Book should then tally with the balance of your Petty Cash Book added to the sum which you have on hand in your Cash Box.

AN ELEMENTARY

COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING

BY

DOUBLE ENTRY.

Invoice No. 1. Received 1st June, 1844.

Invoice of goods sent by Macpherson and Co. by order, for account and risk of *Mr. James Morrison, Toronto.

1 a 10	10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.			
	No. 1, 1796 lbs. Gro.	No. 6, 1760		
	2, 1417	7, 1725		
	3, 1455	8, 1599		
	4, 1614	9, 1728		
	5, 1473	10, 1511		
	7755	8323		
	8323			
	——16078			
	Tare 10 pct. 1608	*cwt.qrs.lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*
	——	129 0 22 .....@	41	3	266	9	4
11 a 15	5 Qr. Chests Bohea Tea.			
	No. 11, 85 21 64			
	12, 85 21 64			
	13, 86 21 65			
	14, 87 21 66			
	15, 85 21 64			
	— 323 lbs. ..... @	2	0	31	6	0
16 a 27	12 Hhds. Cognac Brandy.			
	65 68 67 66 199			
	66 62 70 73 197			
	68 67 68 73 205			
	— — — — 212			
	199 197 205 212 ——813 Gals....@	7	6			
				304	17	6
28 a 57	30 Cases Schiedam Gin..... @	16	0	24	0	0
58 a 97	30 Half Boxes Glass 10×8 } ..... @	26	0	26	0	0
	10 ditto 7×9 }					
98a147	50 Boxes Soap, each 64 lbs., 3200 lbs. @	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	50	0	0
	Cartage to Canal.....			5	10	7
			Four months.	708	3	5

Montreal, 23rd May, 1844.

JOHN JAMIESON, & Co.

* Here, and in all similar cases, let the student insert his own name.

Invoice No. 2. Received 2nd June, 1844.

Invoice of goods forwarded by Macpherson & Co., by order, for account and risk of Mr. James Morrison, Toronto.

148 a 153	6 Hhds. Refined Sugar. *No.* *loaves.* 148, 99 8 2 15 149, 89 8 2 5 150, 88 8 2 13 151, 93 9 3 11 152, 92 8 2 20 143, 74 7 2 0 51 3 8 net or 5804 lbs. @ $6\frac{3}{4}d.$	163	4	9
154 a 156	3 hhds. Madeira, No. 154, 53 155, 54 156, 55			
157 a 159	3 Qr. Casks ditto ... 157, 29 158, 30 159, 32 — 253 gals. @ ℔ 110, £40	92	0	0
160 a 189	30 Boxes Sperm Candles, 25lbs. each, 750lbs. .....@ 3*s.*	112	10	0
190 a 194	5 Boxes T. D. Pipes ..... @ 18*s.*	4	10	0
195	1 hhd. old Port Wine, 73—6=67 @ 2*s.* 9*d.*	9	4	3
196	1 ditto 72—4=68 gals. @ 1*s.* 11*d.*	6	10	4
197 a 203	7 Casks Paste Blacking, 25 doz. each, 175 doz..... @ $7\frac{1}{2}d.$	5	9	5
204	1 Bbl. 1*s.* 6*d.*....4 doz. Wix Mustard 1 lb., @ 27*s.* 6*d.* ..... £5 11 6 4 doz. ditto...$\frac{1}{2}$lb., @ 17*s.* 6*d.* ... 3 10 0	8	3	0
	Cartage to Canal	3	10	0
	E. & O. E. Four months' credit.	405	1	9

Montreal, 27th May, 1844.

JAMES WILSON

Invoice No. 3. Received 2nd June, 1844.

Invoice of goods forwarded by Tow-boat Line, by order, for amount and risk of Mr. James Morrison, Toronto.

30 Kegs Plug Tobacco, "Brown," 16*s.* 6 months		
6025		
Tare 30lbs. ea. 900		
—— 5125 lbs. net..... 10*c.*	512	50
at 3 months.		
10 Kegs Zante Currants.		
140 144		
137 143		
143 149		
140 144		
134 144		
694 724		
694		
—— 1418lbs. Tare 142, is 1266 net, @11*c.*	138	96
30 Bags Pepper, 3194, off 2 ℔ c. 64, 3130lbs. @7½*c.*	234	75
50 Bags St. Domingo Coffee.		
A P B RS 28 Bags wg 3233		
P P B RS 22 „ 2305		
50 „ 5538		
Tare 2 ℔ ct..... 111		
—— 5427lbs. net. @12*c.*	651	24
15 Tierces Rice, 9536—953=8583 ... @ 3⅜*c.*	289	67
8 Bags Pimento, 850 off 3 ℔ c. 26, 824lbs. @7¼*c.*	59	74
5 Barrels Iviça soft-shell Almonds.		
108 18		
105 18		
106 18		
108 18		
112 22		
—— — 539, 94, 445lbs. .....@13*c.*	57	85
E. & O. E. $	1944	71

New York, 28th May, 1844.

W. Robertson.

Invoice No. 4. Received 2nd June, 1844.

Port Hope, 30th May, 1844.

Mr. James Morrison

Bought of Joseph Johnson.

100 Barrels Whiskey, 4670 Gallons ..... @ 1*s.* 4*d.*	311	6	8
100 Barrels.....@ 5*s.*	25	0	0
90 days.	336	6	8

Shipped per Steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Colcleugh.

Invoice No. 5. Received 8th June, 1844.

Invoice of 20 Chests Tea, forwarded by Tow boat Line, by order, for account and risk of Mr. James Morrison, Toronto.

J M T	5 Chests old Hyson.					
		86	83			
		84	81			
		88				
		258	164			
			258			
			— 422			
	Tare 20lb each.....		100			
			— 322 lbs. @ 75*c.*		241	50
	15 Chests Young Hyson.					
	88 87 84 83 85	427				
	84 88 85 81 82	420				
	90 81 83 79 83	416				
		1263				
	Tare 20lbs. each...	300				
		— 963	..... @ 50*c.*		481	50
		Four months.		$	723	0

New York, 29th May, 1844.

W. Robertson.

Dr. *Cash.*

1844					
June	1	To Stock ..... for capital given me by my father	1000	0	0
	3	„ Bank of U. C. to account per check ...	50	0	0
	„	„ John Davis ... to ditto of purchase	30	0	0
	5	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto per check.....	25	0	0
	„	„ ditto ..... to ditto per ditto	202	0	0
	15	„ James Denny. to ditto	12	0	0
	29	„ Allan Kilgour to ditto .....59 3 8 disct. 3 per ct. . 1 15 8	57	8	0
			1376	8	0
	„	„ Cash on hand brought down	76	13	8
July	5	„ Bank of U. C. to account per check ...	306	11	9
	8	„ John Inglis ... to account	10	0	0
	10	„ Geo. Gordon . to ditto	12	10	0
	15	„ James Finlay . in full..... 5 2 0 discount..... 0 2 6	4	19	6
	24	„ Bank of U. C. to account	300	0	0
			710	14	11
	31	„ Cash on hand brought down	13	19	11
Aug.	2	„ Jas. Johnson . to account	15	0	0
	7	„ Bills Rec'ble . for John Davis's note ...	48	14	9
	„	„ ditto ..... for Adam Black's ditto .	53	12	6
	„	„ ditto ..... for James Denny's ditto.	35	9	6
	8	„ Bank of U. C. to account.....	100	0	0
	14	Isaac Holland. in full for cash lent	12	10	0
			279	6	8

Cash. R. E. S. R. *Cr.*

1844					
June	1	By Bank of U. C. paid it to account.....	1000	0	0
	3	„ Trade Charges paid Messrs. Rowsell for Stationery	12	4	7
	„	„ Goods ..... paid forwarding charges	24	9	0
	5	„ ditto ..... paid duties and charges on New York goods...	26	5	0
	„	„ ditto ..... paid forwarding charges	18	4	0
	„	„ ditto ..... pd. fr't & cartg. Whiskey	5	16	0
	„	„ James Wilson remitted him ℔ Bank dft.	200	0	0
	„	„ Goods ..... paid exchange at 1 ℔ ct.	2	0	0
	10	„ House'd Exp's pd. sunds. ℔ House Book	6	15	0
	24	„ Trade Charges paid for receiving goods.	3	11	2
	29	„ ditto ..... paid petty cash payments	0	9	7
	„	„ Cash on hand carried down	76	13	8
			1376	8	0
July	5	„ Jamieson&Co. pd. them in full 308 3 5 less 3 months' Int. 4 14 10	303	8	7
	„	„ Goods ..... paid exchange at 1 ℔ ct.	3	3	2
	10	„ House'd Exp's paid Butcher's bill	3	5	6
	12	„ Trade Charges paid alterations in cellar	1	10	0
	24	„ W. Robertson rem.$1432.21£358 1 1 less 1 mo.'s Int. 1 15 10	356	5	3
	„	„ Goods ..... ℔ ct. Ex. on N. York	10	13	9
	27	„ Trade Charges paid Porter to account	2	0	0
	„	„ House'd Exp's paid Tailor's bill	15	5	7
	31	„ Trade Charges paid petty cash payments	1	3	2
	„	„ Cash on hand carried down	13	19	11
			710	14	11
Aug.	3	„ Isaac Holland. lent him for 10 days.....	12	10	0
	5	„ House'd Exp's pd. sunds. ℔ House Book	4	8	7
	7	„ Interest ..... pd. disc. on notes B.U.C.	1	7	6
	8	„ Bank of U. C. paid it to account.....	136	9	3
	„	„ Jos. Johnson . paid him to account	100	0	0
	19	„ Goods ..... pd. for 3 kegs white lead	1	4	6
	23	„ ditto ..... pd. wrap. paper J. Davis	3	10	0
	27	„ Househ. Exps. paid sundry expenses ...	2	5	0
	31	„ Trade Charges as per Petty Cash Book .	0	4	3
	„	„ Cash on hand carried over	17	7	7
			279	6	8

		Dr.	*Cash.*		
1844					
Aug.	31	To Cash on hand brought over	17	7	7
Sept.	2	„ Charles Marsh to account	7	10	0
	3	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	150	0	0
	5	„ Jas. Johnson . to ditto	12	0	0
	7	„ Adam Black . to ditto	13	15	0
	„	„ J. Coates ..... in full	26	19	6
	„	„ John Inglis ... in full	57	16	7
	9	„ Bills Rec'ble. for John Dawson's note .	43	5	2
	12	„ James Denny to account	5	0	0
	„	„ James Finlay. to ditto.....	6	10	0
	17	„ John Dawson to ditto	37	10	0
	18	„ Bills Rec'ble. for Allan Kilgour's note..	50	0	0
	„	„ ditto ..... for Isaac Holland's do. ..	140	7	8
	„	„ ditto ..... for John Davis's do. ..	102	17	6
	„	„ ditto ..... for W. Williamson's do. . .	25	0	0
	„	„ ditto ..... for John Coates's do. ..	75	0	0
	20	„ Jas. Monteath to account.....	100	0	0
	23	„ Geo. Gordon . to ditto	20	0	0
	25	„ Allan Kilgour to ditto	15	0	0
	26	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	400	0	0
	30	„ John Rich ... to ditto	37	10	0
	„	„ Bank of U. C. to ditto	201	1	9
			1544	10	9
		„ Cash on hand brought down.....	29	16	2

Cash. *Cr.*

1844					
Sept.	3	By Bills Payable pd. accept. to Jos. Johnson	150	0	0
	„	„ Trade Charges paid W. James, my clerk	10	0	0
	4	„ ditto ..... paid my porter to acc't...	4	15	0
	8	„ ditto ..... paid one quarter's rent of store.....	20	0	0
	„	„ Bank of U .C. to account.....	80	0	0
	9	„ ditto ..... to ditto.....	45	0	0
	10	„ House'd Exp's paid sundries.....	4	12	8
	17	„ Bank of U. C. to account.....	50	0	0
	18	„ Interest..... paid discount.....	3	16	6
	„	„ Bank of U. C. to account	389	8	8
	19	„ House'd Exp's paid sundries.....	5	6	10
	20	„ Bank of U. C. to account.....	100	0	0
	26	„ Bills Payable.. paid my acceptance to John Jamieson & Co...	400	0	0
	30	„ Bank of U. C. to account.....	50	0	0
	„	„ Bills Payable.. my note to Jas. Wilson...	201	1	9
	„	„ TradeCharges paid Petty Cash charges	0	13	2
	„	„ Cash on hand carried down.....	29	16	2
			1544	10	9

When Received		No.	Whose Note or by Whom Drawn.	To Whom.	On Whose Account.
1844.					
June	5	1	John Davis	To myself.	His Account.
	15	2	Adam Black	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	3	James Denny	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	4	John Dawson	Ditto.	Ditto.
July	2	5	Allan Kilgour	Ditto.	Ditto.
	30	6	Isaac Holland	Ditto.	Ditto.
Sept.	7	7	W. Williamson	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	8	John Davis	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	9	John Coates	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	10	Jas. Monteath	Ditto.	Ditto.
	„	11	John Inglis	Ditto.	Ditto.

BILLS PAYABLE.

When Entered.		No.	Whose Draft Or Note.	To Whom Payable.	On Whose Account.
1844.					
June	5	1	Jamieson & Co.	Their Order.	Their Account.
	„	2	My Note	Jas. Wilson.	His Account.
	24	3	W. Robertson	His Order.	Ditto.
July	12	4	Jos'h Johnson	E. P. Smith.	Jos. Johnson's

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	How Disposed of.
1844.			1844.		
June 3	Com. Bank.	90 days	Sept. 4	48 14 9	Disct. at B.U.C.
5	Bank U. C.	3 mo's	8	53 12 6	Ditto.
8	Mon. Bank.	3 mo's	11	35 9 6	Ditto.
8	B'k B. N. A.	90 days	9	43 5 2	Rec'd in Cash.
28	Bank U. C.	4 mo's	Oct. 31	50 0 0	Disct. at B.U.C.
July 24	Ditto.	90 days	30	140 7 8	Ditto.
Sept. 4	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 6	25 0 0	Ditto.
Aug. 23	Ditto.	3 mo's	Nov. 26	102 17 6	Ditto.
Sept. 7	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 9	75 0 0	Ditto.
Aug. 20	Ditto.	3 mo's	Nov. 23	65 0 0	
Sept. 7	Ditto.	90 days	Dec. 9	125 0 0	

BILLS PAYABLE.

Date.	Where Payable.	Term.	When Due.	Amount.	When and to Whom Paid.
1844.			1844.		
May 23	Bank U. C.	4 mo's	Sept. 26	400 0 0	Paid at B'k U. C.
27	Ditto.	4 mo's	30	201 1 9	Ditto
28	Ditto.	6 mo's	Dec. 1	131 19 4	
June 2	Ditto.	90 days	Sept. 3	150 0 0	Paid at B'k U.C.

1844.									
June	3	To Cash put aside for this use 5	0	0					
		By paid postage two letters.....				0	1	9	
	5	„ paid for candles for cellar.....				0	1	6	
	6	„ paid postage three letters.....				0	2	10	
	24	„ paid ditto four letters.....				0	3	6	
			0	9	7	0	9	7	
			4	10					
July	2	„ paid postage two letters.....				0	3	4	
	5	„ carriage of a parcel.....				0	2	9	
	10	„ postages.....				0	1	8	
	15	„ paid for sealing wax.....				0	1	3	
	19	„ postages.....				0	4	3	
	24	„ postages.....				0	3	8	
	30	„ paid for wine measures.....				0	6	3	
			1	3	2	1	3	2	
			3	7	3				
Aug.	8	„ paid postages.....				0	1	9	
	15	„ paid ditto.....				0	1	9	
	23	„ paid porterage				0	0	9	
			0	4	3	0	4	3	
			3	3	0				
Sept.	2	„ paid postages.....				0	1	9	
	6	„ paid ditto.....				0	2	10	
	10	„ paid for writing paper.....				0	3	7	
	18	„ paid postages.....				0	1	8	
	24	„ paid ditto.....				0	2	1	
	27	„ paid porterage.....				0	1	3	
			0	13	2	0	13	2	
			2	9	10				

Toronto, ——— 1*st June*, ——— 1844.

John Jamieson & Co., Montreal.			
By sundry goods received from them, as by Invoice No. 1, in Invoice Book	708	3	5
3rd June.			
James Wilson, Montreal.			
By sundry goods received from him, as by Invoice No. 2, in Invoice Book	405	1	9
William Robertson, New York.			
By sundry goods received from him, as by Invoice No. 3, in Invoice Book	486	3	7
Joseph Johnson, Port Hope.			
By 100 Barrels Whiskey, as by Invoice No. 4, in Invoice Book	336	6	8
John Davis, Newmarket.			
1 hhd. Mus. Sugar 1796—179=1617lbs. @6*d.* 40 8 6			
1 hhd. Brandy, 65 gals. ... @ 9*s.* 3*d.* 30 1 3			
5 Half Boxes of Glass, 10×8 @ 17*s.* 4 5 0			
3 Box. Soap, 64lbs. ea. 192lbs. @ 5*d.* 4 0 0			
	78	14	9
4th June.			
Charles Marsh, Toronto.			
5 Loaves Sugar, 54lbs. ..... @ 8½*d.*	1	18	3
James Johnson, Toronto.			
1 Bag Coffee, 118—2½=115½lbs. ..... at 9*d.*	4	6	8
W. Williamson, Toronto.			
1 Barrel 5*s*...Whiskey, 42 gals..... at 1*s.* 8*d.*	3	15	0
5th June.			
John Jamieson & Co. Montreal.			
Accepted their draft 23rd May, at four months, payable at Bank of Up. Canada for	400	0	0
James Wilson, Montreal.			
Sent him my Pro. Note, 27 May, at 4 months for 201 1 9			
At the same time remitted him the balance of his account deducting 4 months' Interest on £200 ..... 4 0 0			
	205	1	9

Toronto, ——— *5th June*, ——— 1844

Adam Black, Toronto.						
3 Box. Soap, 64lbs. ea. 192 lbs. at 5*d.*	4	0	0			
1 Qr. Chest Bk. Tea, 85—21=64 lbs. at 2*s.* 6*d.*	8	0	0			
4 Cases Schiedam.....20*s.*	4	0	0			
1 Keg Currants, 140—28=112, at 9*d.*	4	4	0			
1 Tierce Rice, 635—63=572 at 3½*d.*	8	6	10			
1 Keg Tobacco 206—24=182, at 10*d.*	7	11	8			
4 Box. Sp. Candles, 100lbs. at 3*s.* 6*d.*	17	10	0			
				53	12	6
John Davis, Newmarket.						
Received his Pro. Note, 3rd June, at 90 days, for				48	14	9
8th June.						
James Denny, Toronto.						
5 Bbls. Whiskey, 216 gals. at 1*s.* 8*d.*	18	18	0			
1 Hhd. Madeira, 53 gals. at 10*s.* 6*d.*	27	16	6			
15 Doz. Paste Blacking ..... at 1*s.*	0	15	0			
				47	9	6
John Dawson, Toronto.						
6 Bags Coffee, 708—14=694 lbs. at 9*d.*.....26	0	6				
3 Bags Pepper, 317—6=311, at 8*d.*	10	7	4			
2 B's Pimento, 212—6=206 at 8*d.*	6	17	4			
				43	5	2
W. Robertson, New York.						
Recd. 20 chests Tea $723, Invoice No. 5				180	15	0
10th June.						
John Davis, Newmarket.						
1 Chest old Hyson, 86—20=66, at 5*s.*	16	10	0			
2 do. yg. do. 175—40=135, at 3*s.* 9*d.*	25	6	3			
				41	16	3
John Coates, Toronto.						
1 Hhd. Brandy, 66 gals. at 9*s.* 3*d.*	30	0	6			
6 Cases Schiedam.....20*s.*	6	0	0			
				36	0	6
13th June						
James Denny, Toronto.						
1 Tierce Rice, 620—62=558 lbs. ... at 3½*d.*				8	2	9

Toronto, ——— 15*th June*, ——— 1844.

Rec'd Pro. Notes from the following persons:			
A. Black, Note 5th June, at 3 mo.'s 53 12 6			
James Denny..8th June, at 3 mo.'s 35 9 6			
John Dawson..8th June, at 90 days 43 5 2			
	132	7	2
——— 17*th June.* ———			
J. Finlay, 2½ per ct. discount if paid in 30 days.			
6 Boxes Glass 7×9.....at 17*s.*	5	2	0
——— 20*th June.* ———			
George Gordon, Toronto.			
1 Bbl. Almonds, 108—18=90 lbs. at 1*s.* 3*d.* 5 12 6			
1 Doz. Bottles Mustard, 1 lb., at 36*s.* 1 16 0			
4 Bbls. 5*s.* Whiskey, 168 gals., at 1*s.*8*d.* 15 0 0			
	22	8	6
James Monteath, Toronto.			
1 Qr. Cask Madeira, 29 gals. at 11*s.*...15 19 0			
5 Box. Sp. Candles, 125lbs. at 3*s.* 6*d.* 21 17 6			
	37	16	6
Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.			
1 Hhd. Port Wine, 73—6=67 gals. ....at 4*s.*	13	8	0
——— 24*th June.* ———			
* Accepted W. Robertson's draft for amount of 30 k's Tobacco, at 6 mo's, $512.50..128 2 6			
Exchange at 3 per cent. $15.37 3 16 10			
	131	19	4
——— 28*th June.* ———			
A. Kilgour, half cash with 3 per ct., half 4 mo's.			
1 hhd. Sugar, 1417—141=1276 lbs. at 6*d*.....31 18 0			
1 hhd. Brandy, 68 gals. at 9*s.* 3*d*....31 9 0			
1 hhd. Refined Sugar, 8.2.5., 957lbs. at 8¼*d*.....32 17 11			
2 k's Tobacco, 405—60=345 at 9*d.*12 18 9			
	109	3	8
——— 29*th June.* ———			
John Rich, Toronto.			
1 Box T. D. Pipes.....at 1 5 0			
10 dozen Paste Blacking, at 1*s*..... 0 10 0			
6 Bbls. 243 gals. Whiskey, at 1*s.* 8*d.* 20 5 0			
	22	0	0

* So framed to exercise the Student.

Toronto, ——— *29th June,* ——— 1844.

Cash	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*					
Stock.....	for Capital.....				1000	0	0
Bank of U. C.....	to account.....	50	0	0			
"	to ditto	25	0	0			
"	to ditto	202	0	0			
					277	0	0
John Davis.....	to ditto				30	0	0
James Denny.....	to ditto				12	0	0
Allan Kilgour.....	to ditto				57	8	0
					1376	8	0
Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Cash*					
Bank of Up. Can.	to account.....				1000	0	0
Trade Charges...	stationery	12	4	7			
" ...	labourers.....	3	11	2			
" ...	Petty Cash.....	0	9	7			
					16	5	4
James Wilson.....	remitted him.....				200	0	0
House'ld Expens.	sundry expenses.....				6	15	0
Goods.....	for'v'ding charges	24	9	0			
"	duties & charges	26	5	0			
"	forw'ding charges	18	4	0			
"	freight & cartage	5	16	0			
"	exc'ge on Montr.	2	0	0			
					76	14	0
					1299	14	4
Goods	*Dr. to*	*A. Kilgour.*					
For abatement p. Cash Book					1	15	8
——— *2nd July.* ———							
John Inglis, Toronto.							
1 Hhd. Refined Sugar, 8.2.13, 965lbs at 8½*d.*					34	3	7
Rec'd A. Kilgour's note, 28th June, 4 mo.'s, for					50	0	0
——— *5th July.* ———							
Isaac Holland, Toronto.							
3 Kegs Tobacco, 602—72=530, at 10*d.*		22	1	8			
1 keg Currants, 137—3=134, at 9*d.*		5	0	6			
4 boxes Sperm Candles, 100 lbs., at 3*s.* 6*d.*.....		17	10	0			
					44	12	2

Toronto, ——— 10*th July*, ——— 1844.

George Gordon, Toronto.			
10 Boxes Glass, 10×8 ..... at 17*s.*		8	10 0
John Dawson, Toronto.			
2 Chests Yg. Hyson, 167—40=127, at 3*s.* 9*d.*		23	16 3
——— 12*th July.* ———			
Accepted Joseph Johnson's draft in favour of E. P. Smith, 2nd June, at 90 days, for		150	0 0
——— 15*th July.* ———			
James Johnson, Toronto.			
10 Boxes Soap, 640lbs. .....at 5*d.*	13 6 8		
6 Boxes Sperm Candles, 150lbs. at 3*s.* 6*d.*	26 5 0		
		39	11 8
——— 20*th July.* ———			
James Monteath, Toronto.			
1 Hhd. Brandy, 68 gals. at 9*s.* 3*d.*...	31 9 0		
7 Bags Coffee, 750—15=735, at 9*d.*	21 8 9		
		62	17 9
——— 24*th July.* ———			
Isaac Holland, Toronto.			
2 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 3069—306=2763lbs. at 6*d.*	69 1 6		
4 Kegs Tob. 808—96=712, at 9*d.*	26 14 0		
		95	15 6
Thomas Sharp, Toronto.			
1 Hhd. Brandy, 62 gals. at 9*s.* 6*d.*	29 9 0		
10 Cases Schiedam Gin .....at 20*s.*	10 0 0		
5 Bags Pepper, 530—10=520, at 8*d.*	17 6 8		
		56	15 8
——— 29*th July.* ———			
John Inglis, Toronto.			
1 qr. ch. Bohea, 85—21=64 at 2*s.* 6*d.*	8 0 0		
6 Boxes Soap, 384lbs. .....at 5*d.*	8 0 0		
1 Qr. Cask Madeira, 30 g. at 10*s.* 6*d.*	15 15 0		
		31	15 0
——— 30*th July.* ———			
Received from Isaac Holland his Pro. Note, 24th Instant, at 90 days, for		140	7 8
Adam Black, Toronto.			
4 Bags Coffee, 420—8=412lbs. .....at 9*d.*		15	9 0

Toronto, ——— 31*st July,* ——— 1844.

Cash	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*					
Bank of U. C. ...	to account	306	11	9			
	to ditto.....	300	0	0			
					606	11	9
John Inglis	to ditto				10	0	0
George Gordon...	to ditto				12	10	0
James Finlay ...	in full				4	19	6
					634	1	3
Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*					
J. Jamieson & Co.	paid them in full				303	8	7
Goods	paid exchange ...	3	3	2			
	paid ditto	10	13	9			
					13	16	11
Househ. Expenses	paid Butcher.....	3	5	6			
	paid Tailor's bill.	15	5	7			
					18	11	1
Trade Charges ...	Cellar Charges...	1	10	0			
	paid Porter	2	0	0			
	pd. petty charges	1	3	2			
					4	13	2
W. Robertson ...	paid him in full				356	5	3
					696	15	0
Goods	*Dr. to*	*James Finlay.*					
For discount, per agreement.....					0	2	6
Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Interest.*					
J. Jamieson & Co.	for 3 months' Int..	4	14	10			
W. Robertson ...	for 1 month's do. .	1	15	10			
					6	10	8
	2nd August.						
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.							
4 Bags Pepper, 420—8=412, at 8*d.*		13	14	8			
1 keg currants, 143—3=140, at 9*d.*		5	5	0			
1 bbl. almonds, 105—18=87, at 1*s.*3*d.*		5	8	9			
					24	8	5
	5th August.						
W. Williamson, Toronto.							
12 Loaves Refined Sugar, 118 lbs. ...	at 8½*d.*				4	3	7

Toronto, ——— *5th August,* ——— 1844.

John Coates, Toronto.						
5 Bbls. 5*s.* Whiskey, 420 gals. 1*s.* 8*d.*	36	5	0			
1 Hhd. Madeira, 54 gals.... at 11*s.*	29	14	0			
				65	19	0
——— *8th August.* ———						
Adam Black, Toronto.						
1 Bag Pimento, 106—3=103 at 8*d.*	3	8	8			
1 Box T. D. Pipes..... 25*s.*	1	5	0			
				4	13	8
——— *10th August.* ———						
Charles Marsh, Toronto.						
1 Qr. Chest Bohea, 87—21=66lbs. at 2*s.* 6*d.*				8	5	0
——— *13th August.* ———						
James Finlay, Cooksville.						
5 Boxes Soap, 320lbs. .....at 5*d.*	6	13	4			
10 doz. Paste Blacking..... at 1*s.*	0	10	0			
				7	3	4
John Inglis, Toronto.						
1 doz. ½lb. bottles Mustard, at 20*s.*	1	0	0			
1 ch. old Hyson, 84—20=64, at 5*s.*	16	0	0			
				17	0	0
——— *15th August.* ———						
John Rich, Toronto.						
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, 75lbs.....at 3*s.* 6*d.*				13	2	6
——— *19th August.* ———						
George Gordon, Toronto.						
4 Cases Schiedam Gin..... at 20*s.*	4	0	0			
2 Bbls. Whiskey, 82 gals. at 1*s.* 8*d.*	6	16	8			
				10	16	8
John Davis, Newmarket.						
1 Hhd. Muscovado Sugar, 1473—147=1326lbs. at 6*d*.....	30	13	0			
2 Chests Young Hyson, 175—40=135lbs..... at 3*s.* 9*d.*	25	6	3			
12 doz. Paste Blacking .....at 1*s.*	0	12	0			
1 doz. ½lb. bottles Mustard, at 20*s.*	1	0	0			
Paid for Wrapping Paper	3	10	0			
				61	1	3

Toronto, ——— 26*th August,* ——— 1844.

Thomas Sharp, Toronto.							
20 Loaves Sugar 182lbs. ... at 8½*d.*			6	8	11		
3 doz. Paste Blacking.....at 1*s.*			0	3	0		
						6	11 11
——— 28*th August.* ———							
Isaac Holland, Toronto.							
4 Boxes Sperm Candles, 100lbs. ... at 3*s.* 6*d.*						17	10 0
John Dawson, Toronto.							
1 Keg Tobacco, 204—24=180lbs.							
at 10*d*.....			7	10	0		
1 Tierce Rice, 740—74=666lbs.							
at 3½*d*.....			9	14	3		
						17	4 3
John Rich, Toronto.							
3 Bags Coffee, 330—6=324lbs. ..... at 9*d.*						12	3 0
——— 30*th August.* ———							
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.							
6 Barrels 5*s.* Whiskey, 252 gals. ...at 1*s.* 8*d.*						22	10 0
——— 31*st August.* ———							
Cash	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*					
James Johnson ...	to account					15	0 0
Bills Receivable .	for J. Davis's note		48	14	9		
	for A. Black's do.		53	12	6		
	for J. Denny's do.		35	9	6		
						137	16 9
Bank of U. C. ...	to account					100	0 0
Isaac Holland. ...	in full for money lent					12	10 0
						265	6 9
Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*					
Isaac Holland ...	lent him					12	10 0
Househ. Expenses	paid Sundries		4	8	7		
	paid ditto.....		2	5	0		
						6	13 7
Interest	paid discount					1	7 6
Bank of U. C. ...	to account					136	9 3
Joseph Johnson .	to ditto					100	0 0
Goods	paid whitelead ...		1	4	6		
	do. wrapping paper		3	10	0		
						4	14 6
Trade Charges ...	petty payments					0	4 3
						261	19 1

Toronto, ——— *8th September,* ——— 1844.

W. Williamson, Toronto.						
8 Boxes Soap, 512 lbs.....at 5*d*...	10	13	4			
1 Tierce Rice, 632—63=569 lbs. at 3½*d*.....	8	5	11			
				18	19	3
——— *7th September.* ———						
James Monteath, Toronto.						
1 Hhd. Ref. Sug., 9.3.11=1003 lbs. at 8½*d*.....	35	10	5			
5 Kegs Tobacco, 1060—120=940 lbs. at 10*d*.	39	3	4			
2 K's Curr., 274—27=247 lbs. at 9*d*.	9	5	3			
				83	19	0
John Inglis, Toronto.						
4 K's Tob., 843—96=747 lbs. at 10*d*.	31	2	6			
8 Boxes Glass, 7×9.....at 17*s*.	6	16	0			
2 Hhds. Brandy, 134 gals. at 9*s*. 3*d*.	61	19	6			
				99	18	0
Received Promissory Notes from the following persons·						
W. Williamson 4th inst., at 90 d's	25	0	0			
John Davis..... 23d Aug., at 3mos.	102	17	6			
John Coates.... 7th Sep. at 90 days	75	0	0			
Jas. Monteath.. 20th Aug. at 3mos.	65	0	0			
John Inglis..... 7th Sep at 90 days	125	0	0			
				392	17	6
John Coates, Toronto.						
3 Kegs Tobacco, 631—72=559 lbs. at 10*d*.....23	5	10				
6 Bags Pepper, 620—12=608 lbs. at 8*d*.....20	13	4				
				43	19	2
——— *12th September.* ———						
James Finlay, Cooksville.						
2 Kegs Currants, 287—29=258 lbs., at 9*d*....				9	13	6
——— *16th September.* ———						
John Rich, Toronto.						
1 Hhd. Brandy, 70 galls., at 9*s*. 3*d*.	32	7	6			
2 Ch'ts Y. Hyson, 164—40=124 lbs. at 3*s*. 9*d*.....23	5	0				
				55	12	6
——— *20th September.* ———						
John Inglis, Toronto.						
1 Chest Hyson, 88—20=68 lbs.,.....at 5*s*.				17	0	0

Toronto, ——— 23*d September*, ——— 1844.

George Gordon, Toronto.						
5 Bags Pepper, 518—10=508lbs..... .at 8*d.*				16	18	8
——— 27*th September.* ———						
Allan Kilgour, Toronto.						
5 Cases Gin, at 20*s*.....	5	0	0			
2 B's Sp. Candles, 50 lbs., at 3*s*. 6*d*.	8	15	0			
				13	15	0
——— 30*th September.* ———						
Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.						
2 hhds. Sugar, 3485—348=3137lbs. at 6*d*.....	78	8	6			
1 Hhd. Ref. Sugar, 8.2.20=972lbs. at 8½*d*.....	34	8	6			
6 Bags Pep., 630—12=618lbs. at 8*d*.	22	6	4			
				135	3	4
Cash *Dr. to* *Sundries.*						
C. Marsh..... to account.....				7	10	0
Bank Up. Can.. to ditto.....	150	0	0			
to ditto.....	400	0	0			
to ditto.....	201	1	9			
				751	1	9
Jas. Johnson... to ditto.....				12	0	0
Adam Black... to ditto.....				13	15	0
John Coates.... in full.....				26	19	6
John Inglis..... in full.....				57	16	7
Bills Receivable for J. Dawson's note.....	43	5	2			
for A. Kilgour's do.	50	0	0			
for I. Holland's do.	140	7	8			
for J. Davis's do.	102	17	6			
for W. Williamson's do.....	25	0	0			
for J. Coates's do.	75	0	0			
				436	10	4
Jas. Denny..... to account.....				5	0	0
James Finlay... to ditto.....				6	10	0
John Dawson... to ditto.....				37	10	0
Jas. Monteath.. to ditto.....				100	0	0
Geo. Gordon... to ditto.....				20	0	0
Allan Kilgour.. to ditto.....				15	0	0
John Rich..... to ditto.....				37	10	0
				1527	3	2

Toronto, ——— *30th September,* ——— 1844.

Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*					
Bills Payable.....	paid Acceptance to J. Johnson.	150	0	0			
	Bill to Jamieson & Co. ...	400	0	0			
	ditto to James Wilson	201	1	9			
					751	1	9
Trade Charges ...	paid W. James.	10	0	0			
	paid the porter.	4	15	0			
	paid rent.....	20	0	0			
	pd. petty charges	0	13	2			
					35	8	2
Bank of U. C. ...	paid to account.	80	0	0			
	ditto to ditto ...	45	0	0			
	ditto to ditto ...	50	0	0			
	ditto to ditto ...	389	8	8			
	ditto to ditto ...	100	0	0			
	ditto to ditto ...	50	0	0			
					714	8	8
Household Exp's.	paid sundries ...	4	12	8			
	paid ditto	5	6	10			
					9	19	6
Interest	paid discount				3	16	6
					1514	14	7
Profit and Loss	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*					
Trade Charges ...	for amount of that account.	56	10	11			
Household Exp's.	for ditto	41	19	2			
Stock	for net gain.....	336	9	4			
					434	19	5
Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Profit and Loss.*					
Interest	for gain on that account	5	6	8			
Goods.....	for ditto	429	12	9			
					434	19	5

Toronto, ——— *1st June,* ——— 1844.

10	*Goods Dr. to John Jamieson & Co.*				
6	For sundries .....per Day Book			708	3 5
	——— *3rd June.* ———				
10	*Goods Dr. to Sundries.*				
6	James Wilson ... per Day Book	405	1 9		
6	W. Robertson ... per ditto ...	486	3 7		
6	Joseph Johnson... per ditto ...	336	6 8		
				1227	12 0
1	*John Davis Dr. to Goods.*				
10	For Sundries ..... per Day Book.....			78	14 9
	——— *4th June* ———				
10	*Sundries Dr. to Goods.*				
1	Charles Marsh ... per Day Book...	1	18 3		
1	James Johnson ... per ditto	4	6 8		
1	W. Williamson... per ditto	3	15 0		
				9	19 11
	——— *5th June.* ———				
6	*Jamieson & Co. Dr. to Bills Payable.*				
8	For Acceptance . per Day Book.....			400	0 0
6	*James Wilson Dr. to Sundries*				
8	Bills Payable..... per Day Book	201	1 9		
9	Interest ..... per ditto ...	4	0 0		
				205	1 9
2	*Adam Black Dr. to Goods.*				
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....			53	12 6
8	*Bills Receivable Dr. to John Davis.*				
1	For Note ..... per Day Book.....			48	14 9
	——— *8th June.* ———				
10	*Sundries Dr. to Goods.*				
2	James Denny ... per Day Book .	47	9 6		
2	John Dawson ... per Ditto ...	43	5 2		
				90	14 8
10	*Goods Dr. to Wm. Robertson.*				
6	For Sundries ..... per Day Book			180	15 0

Toronto, ——— 10*th June,* ——— 1844.

10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*				
1	John Davis	per Day Book	41	16	3		
2	John Coates	per ditto ...	36	0	6		
						77	16 9
	——— 13*th June.* ———						
2	*James Denny*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*				
10	For Rice	per Day Book.....				8	2 9
	——— 15*th June.* ———						
8	*Bills Receivable*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*				
2	Adam Black	per Day Book	53	12	6		
2	James Denny.....	per ditto ...	35	9	6		
2	John Dawson	per ditto ...	43	5	2		
						132	7 2
	——— 17*th June.* ———						
3	*James Finlay*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*				
10	For Glass	per Day Book.....				5	2 7
	——— 20*th June.* ———						
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*				
3	George Gordon . .	per Day Book	21	8	6		
4	James Monteath .	per ditto ...	37	16	6		
5	Thomas Sharpe .	per ditto ...	13	8	0		
						72	13 0
	——— 24*th June.* ———						
8	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Bills Payable.*				
6	W. Robertson. ...	per Day Book	128	2	6		
10	Goods.....	per ditto ...	3	16	10		
						131	19 4
	——— 28*th June.* ———						
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*				
4	Allan Kilgour ...	per Day Book	109	3	8		
5	John Rich.....	per ditto ...	22	0	0		
						131	3 8
	——— 29*th June* ———						
7	*Cash*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*				
5	Stock	per Day Book	1000	0	0		
9	Bank of U. C. ...	per ditto...	277	0	0		
1	John Davis	per ditto...	30	0	0		
2	James Denny ...	per ditto...	12	0	0		
4	Allan Kilgour ...	per ditto...	57	8	0		
						1376	8 0

Toronto, ——— *29th June,* ——— 1844.

7	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*			*Cash.*			
9	Bank of Up. Can.	per Day Book	1000	0	0			
7	Trade Charges...	per ditto ...	16	5	4			
6	James Wilson.....	per ditto ...	200	0	0			
7	House'd Exp's	per ditto ...	6	15	0			
10	Goods.....	per ditto ...	76	14	0			
						1299	14	4
10	*Goods*	*Dr. to*	*Allan Kilgour.*					
4		per Day Book.....				1	15	8
		2d July.						
4	*John Inglis*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For sugar.....	per Day Book.....				34	3	7
8	*Bills Receivable*	*Dr. to*	*Allan Kilgour.*					
4	For Note	per Day Book.....				50	0	0
		5th July.						
3	*Isaac Holland*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For Sundries	per Day Book				44	12	2
		10th July.						
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
3	George Gordon...	per Day Book .	8	10	0			
2	John Dawson.....	per ditto	23	16	3	32	6	3
		12th July.						
6	*Joseph Johnson*	*Dr. to*	*Bills Payable*					
8	For acceptance....	per Day Book.....				150	0	0
		15th July.						
1	*James Johnson*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book				33	11	8
		20th July.						
4	*James Monteath*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book				62	17	9
		24th July.						
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
3	Isaac Holland.....	per Day Book	95	15	6			
5	Thomas Sharpe...	per ditto ...	56	15	8	152	11	2
		29th July						
4	*John Inglis*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....				31	15	0

Toronto, ——— *30th July,* ——— 1844.

8	*Bills Receivable Dr. to Isaac Holland.*					
3	For Note ..... per Day Book.....				140	7 8
2	*Adam Black Dr. to Goods.*					
10	For Coffee ..... per Day Book.....				15	9 0
	——— *31st July* ———					
7	*Cash Dr. to Sundries.*					
9	Bank of Up. Can. per Day Book			606 11 9		
4	John Inglis..... per ditto.....			10 0 0		
3	George Gordon... per ditto.....			12 10 0		
3	James Finlay..... per ditto.....			4 19 6		
					634	1 3
7	*Sundries Dr. to Cash.*					
6	J. Jamieson & Co. per Day Book..			303 8 7		
10	Goods. ..... per ditto.....			13 16 11		
7	Househ'd Exp's.... per ditto.....			18 11 1		
7	Trade Charges.... per ditto.....			4 13 2		
6	W. Robertson..... per ditto.....			356 5 3		
					696	15 0
10	*Goods Dr. to James Finlay*					
3	For Discount..... per Day Book.....				0	2 6
9	*Sundries Dr. to Interest.*					
6	J. Jamieson & Co. per Day Book...			4 14 10		
6	W. Robertson..... per Day Book...			1 15 10		
					6	10 8
	——— *2nd August.* ———					
4	*Allan Kilgour Dr. to Goods*					
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....				24	8 5
	——— *5th August* ———					
10	*Sundries Dr. to Goods.*					
2	John Coates..... per Day Book...			65 19 0		
1	W. Williamson... per ditto.....			4 3 7		
					70	2 7
	——— *8th August* ———					
2	*Adam Black Dr. to Goods*					
10	For Sundries..... per Day Book.....				4	13 8

Toronto, ——— 10*th August,* ——— 1844.

1	*Chas. Marsh*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Tea.....	per Day Book.....					8	5	0
	——— 13*th August.* ———								
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
3	James Finlay.....	per Day Book...	7	3	4				
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	17	0	0				
							24	3	4
	——— 15*th August.* ———								
5	*John Rich*	*Dr to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Candles.....	per Day Book.....					13	2	6
	——— 19*th August.* ———								
3	*Geo. Gordon*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....					10	16	8
	——— 23*d August.* ———								
1	*John Davis*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....					61	1	3
	——— 26*th August.* ———								
5	*Thos. Sharpe*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....					6	11	11
	——— 28*th August.* ———								
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
3	Isaac Holland.....	per Day Book...	17	10	0				
2	John Dawson.....	per ditto.....	17	4	3				
5	John Rich.....	per ditto.....	12	3	0				
							46	17	3
	——— 30*th August.* ———								
4	*A. Kilgour*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10	For Whiskey.....	per Day Book.....					22	10	0
	——— 31*st August.* ———								
7	*Cash*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*						
1	James Johnson...	per Day Book..	15	0	0				
8	Bills Receivable...	per ditto.....	137	16	9				
9	Bank of Up. Can.	per ditto.....	100	0	0				
3	Isaac Holland.....	per ditto.....	12	10	0				
							265	6	9
7	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*						
3	Isaac Holland.....	per Day Book...	12	10	0				
7	Househ'd Expens.	per ditto.....	6	13	7				
		Carried over...	19	3	7				

Toronto, ——— 31*st August,* ——— 1844.

	Sundries	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*					
		Brought over...	19	3	7			
9	Interest.....	per Day Book..	1	7	6			
9	Bank Up. Can....	per ditto.....	136	9	3			
6	Joseph Johnson...	per ditto.....	100	0	0			
10	Goods.....	per ditto.....	4	14	6			
7	Trade Charges....	per ditto.....	0	4	3			
						261	19	1
	——— *4th September.* ———							
	W. Williamson	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10	For Sundries.....	per Day Book.....				18	19	3
	——— *7th September.* ———							
10	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
4	Jas. Monteath.....	per Day Book...	83	19	0			
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	99	18	0			
2	John Coates.....	per ditto.....	43	19	2			
						227	16	2
8	*Bills Receivable*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*					
1	W. Williamson....	per Day Book..	25	0	0			
1	John Davis.....	per ditto.....	102	17	6			
2	John Coates.....	per ditto.....	75	0	0			
4	Jas. Monteath.....	per ditto.....	65	0	0			
4	John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	125	0	0			
						392	17	6
	——— *12th September.* ———							
3	*James Finlay*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10		per Day Book.....				9	13	6
	——— *16th September.* ———							
5	*John Rich*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10		per Day Book.....				55	12	6
	——— *20th September.* ———							
4	*John Inglis*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10		per Day Book.....				17	0	0
	——— *23d September.* ———							
3	*Geo. Gordon*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10		per Day Book.....				16	18	8
	——— *27th September.* ———							
4	*Allan Kilgour*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*					
10		per Day Book.....				13	15	0

Toronto, ——— 30*th September,* ——— 1844.

5	*Thomas Sharpe*	*Dr. to*	*Goods.*						
10		per Day Book.....					135	3	4
7	*Cash*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*						
1	Charles Marsh ...	per Day Book .		7	10	0			
9	Bank of U. C.....	per do.....		751	1	9			
1	James Johnson ...	per do.....		12	0	0			
2	Adam Black	per do.....		13	15	0			
2	John Coates	per do.....		26	19	6			
4	John Inglis.....	per do.....		57	16	7			
8	Bills Receivable..	per do.....		436	10	4			
2	James Denny.....	per do.....		5	0	0			
3	James Finlay.....	per do.....		6	10	0			
2	John Dawson.....	per do.....		37	10	0			
4	James Monteath .	per do.....		100	0	0			
3	George Gordon...	per do.....		20	0	0			
4	Allan Kilgour....	per do.....		15	0	0			
5	John Rich	per do.....		37	10	0			
							1527	3	2
7	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Cash.*						
8	Bills Payable.....	per Day Book .		751	1	9			
7	Trade Charges ...	per do.....		35	8	2			
9	Bank of U. C.. ...	per do.....		714	8	8			
7	Househ'd Exp'ses	per do.....		9	19	6			
9	Interest	per do.....		3	16	6			
							1514	14	7
9	*Profit and Loss*	*Dr. to*	*Sundries.*						
7	Trade Charges ...	per Day Book .		56	10	11			
7	Househ'd Exp'ses	per do.....		41	19	2			
5	Stock	per do.....		336	9	4			
							434	19	5
9	*Sundries*	*Dr. to*	*Profit and Loss.*						
9	Interest	per Day Book .		5	6	8			
10	Goods.....	per do.....		429	12	9			
							434	19	5

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Dr. John Davis, Newmarket.

1844						
June	3	To Goods ..... per Journal	10	78	14	9
	10	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	41	16	3
Aug.	23	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	61	1	3

Dr. Charles Marsh, Toronto.

1844						
June	4	To Goods ..... per Journal	10	1	18	3
Aug.	10	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	8	5	0
Sept.	30	„ Balance ..... due me		2	13	3

Dr. James Johnson, Toronto.

1844						
June	4	To Goods ..... per Journal	10	4	6	8
July	15	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	39	11	8
Sept.	30	„ Balance ..... due me		16	18	4

Dr. W. Williamson, Toronto.

1844						
June	4	To Goods ..... per Journal	10	3	15	0
Aug.	5	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	4	3	7
Sept.	4	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	18	19	3
	30	„ Balance ..... due me		1	17	10

Contra. *Cr.* (1)

1844						
June	5	By Bills Receivable... per Journal	8	48	14	9
	29	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	30	0	0
Sept.	7	„ Bills Receivable... per ditto.....	8	102	17	6

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
Sept.	30	By Cash ..... per Journal	7	7	10	0
	„	„ Difference		2	13	3

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
Aug.	31	By Cash ..... per Journal	7	15	0	0
Sept.	30	„ ditto . ..... per ditto.....	7	12	0	0
	„	„ Difference		16	18	4

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
Sept.	7	By Bills Receivable... per Journal	8	25	0	0
	30	„ Difference		1	17	10

Dr. Adam Black, Toronto.

1844.						
June	5	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	53	12	6
July	30	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	15	9	0
Aug.	8	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	4	13	8
Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		6	7	8

Dr. Jas. Denny, Toronto.

1844.						
June	8	To Goods..... per ditto.....	10	47	9	6
	13	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	8	2	9
Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		3	2	9

Dr. John Dawson, Toronto.

1844.						
June	8	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	43	5	2
July	10	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	23	16	3
Aug.	28	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	17	4	3
Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		3	10	6

Dr. John Coates, Toronto.

1844.						
June	10	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	36	0	6
Aug.	5	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	65	19	0
Sept.	7	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	43	19	2

Contra. *Cr.* (2)

1844 June	15	By Bills Receivable... per Journal.....	8	53	12	6
Sept.	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	13	15	0
		„ Difference.....		6	7	8

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 June	15	By Bills Receivable.. per Journal.....	8	35	9	6
	29	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	12	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Ditto..... per ditto.....	7	5	0	0
		„ Difference.....		3	2	9

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 June	15	By Bills Receivable... per Journal.....	8	43	5	2
Sept.	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	37	10	0
		„ Difference.....		3	10	6

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 Sept.	7	By Bills Receivable... per Journal.....	8	75	0	0
	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	26	19	6

Dr. James Finlay, Cooksville.

1844.						
June	17	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	5	2	0
Aug.	13	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....	10	7	3	4
Sept.	12	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	9	13	6
	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		10	6	10

Dr. Geo. Gordon, Toronto.

1844.						
June	20	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	21	8	6
July	10	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	8	10	0
Aug.	19	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	10	16	8
Sept.	23	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	16	18	8
	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		25	3	10

Dr. Isaac Holland, Toronto.

1844.						
July	5	To Goods ..... per Journal	10	44	12	2
	24	„ ditto . ..... per ditto.....	10	95	15	6
Aug.	28	„ ditto . ..... per ditto.....	10	17	10	0
	31	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	12	10	0
Sept.	30	„ Balance ..... due me		17	10	0

Contra. *Cr.* (3)

1844						
July	31	By Cash..... per Journal	7	4	19	6
		„ Goods ..... per ditto	10		2	6
Sept.	30	„ Cash..... per ditto	7	6	10	0
		„ Difference.....	0	10	6	10

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
July	31	By Cash..... per Journal	7	12	10	0
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto	7	20	0	0
		„ Difference		25	3	10

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
July	30	By Bills Receivable.. per Journal	8	140	7	8
Aug.	31	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	12	10	0
Sept.	30	„ Difference.....		17	10	0

Dr. John Inglis, Toronto.

1844							
July	2	To Goods	per Journal.....	10	34	3	7
	29	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	31	15	0
Aug.	13	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	17	0	0
Sept.	7	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	99	18	0
	20	„ ditto	per ditto.....	10	17	0	0
	30	„ Balance	due me		7	0	0

Dr. Allan Kilgour, Toronto.

1844							
June	28	To Goods	per Journal	10	109	3	8
Aug.	2	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	24	8	5
	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	22	10	0
Sept.	27	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	13	15	0
	30	„ Balance	due me.....		45	13	5

Dr. James Monteath, Tornoto.

1844							
June	20	To Goods.....	per Journal	10	37	16	6
July	20	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	62	17	9
Sept.	7	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	10	83	19	0
	30	„ Balance.....	due me		19	13	3

Contra. *Cr.* (4)

1844.						
July	31	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	10	0	0
Sept.	7	„ Bills Receivable.... per ditto.....	8	125	0	0
	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	57	16	7
		„ Difference.....		7	0	0

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
June	29	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	57	8	0
		„ Goods..... per ditto.....	10	1	15	8
July	2	„ Bills Receivable... per ditto.....	8	50	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	15	0	0
		„ Difference.....		45	13	5

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
Sept.	7	By Bills Receivable... per Journal.....	8	65	0	0
	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	100	0	0
		„ Difference.....		19	13	3

Dr. John Rich, Toronto.

1844.						
June	28	To Goods..... per Journal.....	10	22	0	0
Aug.	15	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	13	2	6
	28	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	12	3	0
Sep.	16	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	10	55	12	6
	30	„ Balance..... due me.....		65	8	0

Dr. Thomas Sharpe, Toronto.

1844.						
June	20	To Goods..... per Journal	10	13	8	0
July	24	„ ditto..... per ditto	10	56	15	8
Aug.	26	„ ditto. ..... per ditto	10	6	11	11
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto	10	135	3	4
	„	„ Balance..... due me		211	18	11

Dr. Stock.

1844.						
Sept.	30	To amount at credit of this account		1336	9	4

Contra. *Cr.* (5)

1844.						
Sept.	30	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	37	10	0
	30	„ Difference.....		65	8	0

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
Sept.	30	By amount due at this date.....		211	18	11

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
June	29	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	1000	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Profit and Loss.... per ditto.....	9	336	9	4
		„ Balance..... being my capital..		1336	9	4

Dr. John Jamieson & Co., Montreal.

1844						
June	5	To Bills Payable ..... per Journal	8	400	0	0
July	31	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	303	8	7
		„ Interest ..... per ditto.....	9	4	14	10

Dr. James Wilson, Montreal.

1844						
June	5	To Sundries ..... per Journal	7	205	1	9
	29	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	200	0	0

Dr. W. Robertson, New York.

1844						
June	24	To Bills Payable ..... per Journal	8	128	2	6
July	31	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	356	5	3
		„ Interest ..... per ditto.....	7	1	15	10

Dr. Joseph Johnson, Port Hope.

1844						
July	12	To Bills Payable ..... per Journal	8	150	0	0
Aug.	31	„ Cash ..... per ditto.....	7	100	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Difference		86	6	8

Contra. *Cr.* (6)

1844 June	1	By Goods ..... per Journal	10	708	3	5

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 June	3	By Goods ..... per Journal	10	405	1	9

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 June	3	By Goods ..... per Journal	10	486	3	7
	8	„ ditto ..... per ditto	10	180	15	0

Contra. *Cr.*

1844 June	3	By Goods ..... per Journal	10	336	6	8
Sept.	30	By Balance ..... due him		86	6	8

Dr. Cash.

1844.							
June	29	To Sundries.....	per Journal.....		1376	8	0
July	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		634	1	3
Aug.	31	„ ditto	per ditto.....		265	6	9
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		1527	3	2
	„	„ Balance.....	due me.....		29	16	2

Dr. Trade Charges.

1844.							
June	29	To Cash.....	per Journal.....	7	16	5	4
July	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	4	13	2
Aug.	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	0	4	3
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	35	8	2

Dr. Household Expenses.

1844.							
June	29	To Cash.....	per Journal.....	7	6	15	0
July	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	18	11	1
Aug.	31	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	6	13	7
Sept.	30	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....	7	9	19	6

Contra. *Cr.* (7)

1844						
June	29	By Sundries ..... per Journal		1299	14	4
July	31	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....		696	15	0
Aug.	31	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....		261	19	1
Sept.	31	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....		1514	14	7
	„	„ Difference		29	16	2

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
Sept.	30	By Profit & Loss..... per Journal	9	56	10	11

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
Sept.	30	By Profit and Loss.... per Journal	9	41	19	2

Dr. Bills Receivable.

1844						
June	5	To John Davis..... per Journal.....	1	48	14	9
July	15	„ Sundries ..... per ditto.....		132	7	2
	2	„ Allan Kilgour..... per ditto.....	4	50	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Isaac Holland..... per ditto.....	3	140	7	8
	7	„ Sundries ..... per ditto.....		392	17	6
	30	„ Balance ..... due me.....		190	0	0

Dr. Bills Payable.

1844						
Sept.	30	To Cash..... per Journal.....	7	751	1	9
		„ Difference		131	19	4

Contra. *Cr.* (8)

1844						
Aug.	31	By Cash..... per Journal	7	137	16	9
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	7	436	10	4
		„ Difference		190	0	0

Contra. *Cr.*

1844						
June	5	By John Jamieson & Co per Journal.....	6	400	0	0
	„	„ James Wilson...,... per ditto.....	6	201	1	9
	24	„ Sundries ..... per ditto.....		131	19	4
July	12	„ Joseph Johnson..... per ditto.....	6	150	0	0
Sept.	30	„ Balance..... due by me.....		131	19	4

Dr. Interest.

1844						
Aug.	31	To Cash..... per Journal.....	7	1	7	6
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	7	3	16	6
	„	„ Profit and Loss..... per ditto.....	9	5	6	8

Dr. Profit and Loss.

1844						
Sept.	30	To Sundries..... per Journal.....		434	19	5

Dr. Bank of Upper Canada.

1844						
June.	29	To Cash..... per Journal.....	7	1000	0	0
Aug.	31	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	7	136	9	3
Sept.	30	„ ditto..... per ditto.....	7	751	8	8
		„ Balance..... due me.....		116	4	5

Contra. *Cr.* (9)

1844.						
June	5	By James Wilson..... per Journal.....	6	4	0	0
July	31	„ Sundries..... per ditto.....		6	10	8

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
Sept.	30	By Sundries ..... per Journal.....		434	19	5

Contra. *Cr.*

1844.						
June	29	By Cash..... per Journal.....	7	277	0	0
July	31	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....	7	606	11	9
Aug.	31	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....	7	100	0	0
Sept.	30	„ ditto ..... per ditto.....	7	751	1	9
	30	„ Difference		116	4	5

Dr. **Goods.**

1844.							
June	1	To John Jamieson & Co.. per Journal...	6	708	3	5
	3	„ Sundries..... per ditto.....		1227	12	0
	8	„ W. Robertson..... per ditto.....	6	180	15	0
	24	„ Bills Payable..... per ditto.....	8	3	16	10
	29	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	76	14	0
		„ Allan Kilgour..... per ditto.....	4	1	15	8
July	30	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	13	16	11
		„ James Finlay..... per ditto.....	3		2	6
Aug.	31	„ Cash..... per ditto.....	7	4	14	6
Sept.	30	„ Profit and Loss..... per ditto.....	9	429	12	9
		To Goods on hand brought down.....		918	6	0

Contra. *Cr.* (10)

1844.							
une	3	By John Davis.....	per Journal.....	1	78	14	9
	4	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		9	19	11
	5	„ Adam Black.....	per ditto.....	2	53	12	6
	8	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		90	14	8
	10	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		77	16	9
	13	„ James Denny.....	per ditto.....	2	8	2	9
	17	„ James Finlay.....	per ditto.....	3	5	2	0
	20	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		72	13	0
	28	„ ditto.....	per ditto.....		131	3	8
July	2	„ John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	4	34	3	7
	5	„ Isaac Holland.....	per ditto.....	3	44	12	2
	10	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		32	6	3
	15	„ James Johnson.....	per ditto.....	1	39	11	8
	20	„ James Monteath....	per ditto.....	4	62	17	9
	24	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.		152	11	2
	29	„ John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	4	31	15	0
	30	„ Adam Black.....	per ditto.....	2	15	9	0
Aug.	2	„ Allan Kilgour.....	per ditto.....	4	24	8	5
	5	„ Sundries	per ditto.....		70	2	7
	8	„ Adam Black	per ditto.....	2	4	13	8
	10	„ Charles Marsh.....	per ditto.....	1	8	5	0
	13	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		24	3	4
	15	„ John Rich.....	per ditto.....	5	13	2	6
	19	„ George Gordon....	per ditto.....	3	10	16	8
	23	„ John Davis.....	per ditto.....	1	61	1	3
	26	„ Thomas Sharpe....	per ditto.....	5	6	11	11
	28	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		46	17	3
	30	„ Allan Kilgour.....	per ditto.....	4	22	10	0
Sept.	4	„ W. Williamson.....	per ditto.....	1	18	19	3
	7	„ Sundries.....	per ditto.....		227	16	2
	12	„ James Finlay	per ditto.....	3	9	13	6
	16	„ John Rich.....	per ditto.....	5	55	12	6
	20	„ John Inglis.....	per ditto.....	4	17	0	0
	23	„ George Gordon....	per ditto.....	3	16	18	8
	27	„ Allan Kilgour.....	per ditto.....	4	13	15	0
	30	„ Thomas Sharpe....	per ditto.....	5	135	3	4
		„ Goods on hand.....	per Inventory.....		918	6	0

Trial Balance, 31st July, 1844.

Fol.	*Names.*	*Drs.*			*Crs.*		
1	John Davis	41	16	3			
	Charles Marsh	1	18	3			
	James Johnson	43	18	4			
	W. Williamson	3	15	0			
2	Adam Black	15	9	0			
	James Denny	8	2	9			
	John Dawson	23	16	3			
	John Coates	36	0	6			
3	George Gordon	29	18	6	12	10	0
4	John Inglis	65	18	7	10	0	0
	James Monteath	100	14	3			
5	John Rich	22	0	0			
	Thomas Sharpe	70	3	8			
	Stock				1000	0	0
6	W. Robertson				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson	150	0	0	336	6	8
7	Cash	2010	9	3	1996	9	4
	Trade Charges	20	18	6			
	Household Expenses	25	6	1			
8	Bills Receiveable	371	9	7			
	Bills Payable				884	1	1
9	Interest				9	10	8
	Bank of Upper Canada	1000	0	0	883	11	9
10	Goods	2212	16	4	941	6	7
		6254	11	1	6254	11	1

First Balance, 30th September, 1844.

Fol.	*Names.*	*Drs.*			*Crs.*		
1	Charles Marsh	2	13	3			
	James Johnson	16	18	4			
	W. Williamson	1	17	10			
2	Adam Black	6	7	8			
	James Denny	3	2	9			
	John Dawson	3	10	6			
	John Coates	43	19	2			
3	James Finlay	10	6	10			
	George Gordon	25	3	10			
	Isaac Holland	17	10	0			
4	John Inglis	7	0	0			
	Allan Kilgour	45	13	5			
	James Monteath	19	13	3			
5	John Rich	65	8	0			
	Thomas Sharpe	211	18	11			
	Stock				1000	0	0
6	W. Robertson				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson				86	6	8
7	Cash	29	16	2			
	Trade Charges	56	10	11			
	Household Expenses	41	19	2			
8	Bills Receivable	190	0	0			
	Bills Payable				131	19	4
9	Interest				5	6	8
	Bank of Upper Canada	116	4	5			
10	Goods	488	13	3			
		1404	7	8	1404	7	8

Inventory of Goods on Hand, 30 Sept., 1844.

3 hhds. Sugar, 4838—484=4354 lbs.	at		5d.	90	14	2
2 qr. chsts. Bohea, 171—42=129 lbs.	at	2s.	2d.	13	19	2
4 hhds. Brandy, 280 gals.	at	8s.	0d.	112	0	0
1 case Scheidam Gin	at	18s.	0d.		18	0
11 half boxes Glass	at	15s.	0d.	8	5	0
15 boxes Soap, 960 lbs.	at		4d.	16	0	0
1326 lbs. Refined Sugar	at		7½d.	41	8	9
87 gals. Madeira	at	8s.	6d.	36	19	6
2 boxes Sperm Candles, 50 lbs.	at	3s.	1d.	7	14	2
8 kegs Tobacco, 1026 lbs.	at		8d.	34	4	0
3 kegs Currants, 437—44=393 lbs.	at		7½d.	12	5	7
1 bag Pepper, 159—32=127 lbs.	at		6d.	3	3	6
30 bags Coffee, 3330—66=3264 lbs.	at		8d.	103	16	0
11 tierces Rice, 5956—595=5361 lbs.	at		3d.	67	0	3
5 bags Pimento, 532—16=516 lbs.	at		6d.	12	18	0
3 bags Almonds, 326—58=268 lbs.	at	1s.	0d.	13	8	0
3 boxes T. D. Pipes	at	22s.	0d.	3	6	0
1 hhd. Port Wine, 68 gals.	at	2s.	6d.	8	10	0
100 doz. Paste Blacking	at		10d.	4	3	4
3 doz. lbs. Mustard	at	30s.	0d.	4	10	0
2 doz. ½lbs. ditto.	at	19s.	0d.	1	18	0
71 barrels, 5s., 3227 gals. Whiskey	at	1s.	5d.	228	11	7
2 chests Hyson, 164—40=124 lbs.	at	4s.	3d.	26	7	0
7 do. Y. Hyson, 582—140=442 lbs.	at	3s.	0d.	66	6	0
				918	6	0

Profit and Loss Sheet, 30th September, 1844.

Fol.	*Accounts.*	*Drs.*			*Crs.*		
7	Trade Charges	56	10	11			
	Household Expenses	41	19	2			
9	Interest				5	6	8
10	Goods				429	12	9
5	Stock—for net gain	336	9	4			
		434	19	5	434	19	5

Final Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1844.

Fol.	*Names.*	*Drs.*			*Crs.*		
1	Charles Marsh	2	13	3			
	James Johnson	16	18	4			
	W. Williamson	1	17	10			
2	Adam Black	6	7	8			
	James Denny	3	2	9			
	John Dawson	3	10	6			
	John Coates	43	19	2			
3	James Finlay	10	6	10			
	George Gordon	25	3	10			
	Isaac Holland	17	10	0			
4	John Inglis	7	0	0			
	Allan Kilgour	45	13	5			
	James Monteath	19	13	3			
5	John Rich	65	8	0			
	Thomas Sharpe	211	18	11			
	Stock				1336	9	4
6	W. Robertson				180	15	0
	Joseph Johnson				86	6	8
7	Cash	29	16	2			
8	Bills Receivable	190	0	0			
	Bills Payable				131	19	4
9	Bank of Upper Canada	116	4	5			
10	Goods	918	6	0			
		1735	10	4	1735	10	4

ERRATUM.

Page 23, line 19, for *Waste Book* read *Day Book.*

ROWSELLS AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS.